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UGANDA PAPER SAID ATTACKING KENYA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 36

[Text]

THE *Uganda Times* bitterly attacked Kenya in its editorial today and accused Kenya of having been responsible for killing the former East African Community.

It stated that, although Uganda had been attacked in the Kenyan Press on several occasions, it had not responded immediately "to all the gibberish emanating from Kenya, because we had other more relevant and pressing issues to discuss for the sake of rehabilitating and reconstructing this country.

"It is our bounden duty to tell our brothers in Kenya and indeed the rest of the world what our relationship is with Tanzania.

"Tanzania is a poor country, but despite that poverty the Tanzanians tightened their belts, sacrificed their sons — and their economy — to help in liberating Uganda from the yoke of Idi Amin's dictatorship....

"It is therefore absurd and indeed ridiculous for anyone to try and drive a wedge between the two countries.

The *Uganda Times*, which reflects the official thinking of the Ugandan government, also stated that it was an exaggeration to claim that Ugandan exiles in Kenya were a great burden to Kenya's economy.

It is common knowledge, it claimed, that Kenya received

large amounts of money from UN High Commission for Refugees in foreign currency and gave pitances to the Ugandans in local currencies.

The paper accused Kenya of having returned many Ugandans to Amin. It also accused Kenya of having assisted Libyans to fight for Amin and of having frustrated the holding of the Moshi Conference.

Meanwhile, West German fighter aircraft carrying 24 tons of medicine, infants' and body building food was to arrive today at Entebbe Airport.

This was learned by the NATION from an official of the Uganda Red Cross Society, and resulted from talks Uganda President Godfrey Binaisa had with an envoy of West Germany on September 19.

The Red Cross Society of West Germany has donated 191 kg. of medicine to the Uganda Red Cross.

And a firm known as Asme Humanias has given the government of Uganda 15,240 kg. of medicine, 5,080 kg. of body building food, 1,016 kg. of infant food and 2,133 kg. of sugar.

● Ugandan banknotes featuring deposed dictator Amin became valueless last night.

But as the deadline expired for changing them for new notes issued by the present govern-

ment, many people in rural areas were left with no money at all. AP reported.

People, who handed in old currency in accordance with instructions issued by the six-month-old government, have not yet received new bills in exchange because of lack of vehicles to deliver them.

Finance Minister Jack Ssentongo promised yesterday that they would receive their new bills within seven days.

He said the government had been depending on mobile bank units to deliver the new currency to rural areas, but 130 vehicles ordered from Kenya failed to arrive on time and this "threw everything out of gear."

Ssentongo blamed the delay on the recent closure of the Uganda-Kenya border.

Meanwhile, reports abound of bank tellers being bribed to exchange more than \$700 worth of old Ugandan currency and of people bribing their way into overcrowded banks.

During the currency changeover, reports say over 30 persons were killed in Kampala.

People in and around the capital said armed gangs terrorised whole areas, stealing currency and goods. Villagers retaliated by forming vigilante patrols, and officials say some of the deaths resulted in vigilante killings.

KENYA-UGANDA BORDER NOW FULLY OPEN, TRAFFIC MOVING

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

THE border between Kenya and Uganda is now fully open and traffic can move across in both directions again.

This was said by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Leonard Kibinge, yesterday.

Kenya closed the border with Uganda in response to Uganda's decision to seal all her borders on October 20 to deal with the currency exchange exercise in that country.

The Ugandan move caught Kenyan officials by surprise at the time and according to an interview with the NATION, the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr. Jeremiah Kiereini, said Kenya had received no formal communication from the Ugandans

concerning the closure.

Shortly after, Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi, told Uganda's National Consultative Council that the border with Kenya was still open to *bona fide* travellers who, however, would be subjected to more than the usual checks.

Mr. Alimadi's statement reflected official concern over the reaction in Kenya to the original border closure announcement by Uganda.

Uganda is heavily dependant on the port of Mombasa for its trade with the outside world.

Last week President Godfrey Binaisa despatched his Foreign Minister on a mission to Nairobi to explain to Kenya's Foreign Minister, Dr. Mutua Waiyaki, that Uganda's move had not been a unilateral action to close the border and that in fact it had not been sealed.

Alimadi blamed lack of communications for misunderstanding of Uganda's action.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FEWER STUDENTS TO BRITAIN--In the dispute about fees for overseas students, it is useful to turn from the general to the particular: for instance, only 34 Cameroonian students have registered at British universities this academic year, compared with 287 during the 1977/78 academic year. The reason was the near doubling of fees. Most Cameroonian students in Britain are private students with just a few government sponsored ones. The Cameroonian scholarship board was able to award only seven scholarships this academic year, as this included two students already studying in Britain, so only five new Cameroonians were given government scholarships to study in the United Kingdom. According to a member of the Cameroon Embassy in charge of student affairs, another 13 students are still in Cameroon awaiting university places in Britain. He told me that the Cameroon government will continue to sponsor students to study in British universities only in the disciplines not available at the university of Yaounde such as veterinary medicine, aviation, petroleum chemistry, electrical engineering and the sciences. [Text] London WEST AFRICA in English 5 Nov 79 p 2023]

COUP RUMORS DENIED--Rumors and allegations that there has been an attempted abortive coup d'etat in Cameroon against the Cameroon Head of State, President Ahmadou Ahidjo, have been denied by the Cameroon Embassy in Paris. The abortive attempted coup which is stated to have taken place early in October was reportedly by a French left-wing newspaper LIBERATION. Meanwhile, the same newspaper also reported recently that the Cameroon security forces had killed more than 200 people in Ndole village, close to the border with Chad. The Cameroon Embassy in Paris again denied the killing and said that only about 30 people, including 10 policemen, were killed during clashes between security forces and tribesmen in North Cameroon in October. The reports said the villagers had rebelled against the authorities because money collected to build a school for their children had been stolen, allegedly by a local chief. LIBERATION's reports added that 14 policemen sent to check the villagers' revolt were killed. The army reinforcements also sent there then massacred the population, including women and children, and burnt-down the entire village. The Cameroon Embassy in Paris did confirm that serious clashes took place in the Northern Cameroon village of Ndole, when police intervened to end the activities of a Chad-born witch doctor who was selling fetishes and drugs to the villagers. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 5 Nov 79 p 2069]

DELAY IN URANIUM EXPLOITATION EXPLAINED

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 11-17 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] Subsequent to the fall of Bokassa I, Central African Republic [CAR] is faced with a catastrophic situation resulting from many years of dictatorial government. Former CAR Emperor Bokassa, and he alone, was responsible for the administration of the national economy.

Agriculture (mainly coffee, cotton and tobacco), which provided the livelihood of nearly 80 percent of the people, has had disastrous results during the last few years.

One of the World's Richest Forests

Located in the heart of Africa at about 1,800 kilometers from the sea, CAR, former territory of Ubangi-Shari, is a country of 622,000 square kilometers covered for the most part by savanna, the immense equatorial forest extending throughout the southern part of the country. This forest, one of the world's richest, is still not exploited due to transportation difficulties. Moreover, lack of communication and therefore of removal facilities has been one of the factors responsible for delaying exploitation of the Bakouma uranium deposit.

According to the experts, putting the Bakouma deposit into operation would increase CAR's GNP by 50 percent; but getting the project underway requires the construction of a new road between Bakouma and Bamberi (about 5,000 kilometers) and repairing the various auxiliary routes connecting this area with the Cameroonian border.

CAR's highway network comprises 22,000 kilometers of roads, half of which are in the nature of country lanes with only 275 kilometers of paved highways. It must not be forgotten that CAR is among the world's 25 poorest countries. To be sure, the Bakouma uranium deposit offers great possibilities, but its start-up has been delayed a long time for various technical reasons. All things considered, it is the Swiss company, Alusuisse, which decided to establish a pilot plant to evaluate the profitability of the operation.

Decline in Diamond Production

The French Atomic Energy Commission, which brought the deposit to light, is represented in the development company. The reserves are estimated to be about 8,000 tons of metal.

CAR also has diamonds, but production is declining due to inconsistencies in their exploitation (licences for exploitation were granted in accordance with the good will and sometimes the mood of Emperor Bokassa); and last year, a production of 269,900 carats was chalked up. To be sure, this does not include a heavy smuggling operation. The figure cited is not at all positive, for it is difficult to pinpoint the precise status of a country which has not kept track of its national accounts for the last 10 years.

8568

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

SEIZURE OF BOKASSA'S PROPERTY—AFP—The Central African government announced on Sunday, 21 October, the seizure of the "monies and personal and real property" belonging to former emperor Bokassa. The day before, a presidential decree had prohibited all demonstrations, meetings or marches "of a subversive or clandestine kind;" however, the nightly curfew was lifted. In another connection, Ange Patasse, president of the MLPC (Central African People's Liberation Movement), said on Sunday in Bangui that he was going to file a court action against the authorities for "arbitrary confinement." The entrance of Patasse's residence was placed under the surveillance of Central African soldiers. The complainant stated that his house had been the subject of a search on the night of Friday-Saturday. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 79 p 6] 8143

UNION DENIES ATTENDING MEETING—The Association of Central African Workers in France in a press release published Monday, 22 October, formally denies having participated in the "meeting of the living forces of the nation" organized by the Bangui authorities on 15 October. (LE MONDE, 17 October) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 79 p 6] 8143

BOKASSA DEFENDED—Yesterday the Parisian press received an anonymous tract entitled "Resistance by Bangui" (RPB), which establishes itself as supportive of Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire. Its authors feel it necessary "for obvious reasons of security and effectiveness" to remain underground. They have taken on the task of "informing the French press, radio and television, to thwart the activities of the 'opposition' and, if necessary, to firmly oppose them by any means and to encourage the members of RPB." These same authors state that 25,000 copies of this tract, entitled "Bulletin Number One," were printed. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 18 Sep 79 p A-2] 9161

CSO: 4400

DISSOLUTION OF PROVISIONAL FRONT FOR JOINT ACTION REPORTED

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 18 Sep 79 pp A-3, A-4

[Text] Sunday evening "Radio Sebha" (Libya) picked up from Ndjamená the announcement that Chad's Provisionary Front for Joint Action" (FACP) had definitely decided on the dissolution of its various component trends of opinion. Radio Lybia added that from now on soldiers of the various trends of opinion of FACP will become part of one single army, Chadian National Liberation Front (FROLINAT), under the direction of a single high command.

The peoples' committees, which are attached to the various trends of opinion both inside and outside Chad must merge into the FROLINAT's Joint Peoples' Committee.

All political organizations are disbanded and replaced by a single directing body: the "National Revolutionary Council," which will have military and political responsibilities.

"Radio Sebha" added that a general congress of FROLINAT "should meet as soon as possible inside Chad." The broadcast concluded: "Any individual or group of individuals who take action against this resolution or who attempt divisive maneuvers will be severely penalized."

However, "Radio Sebha" did not state who would head this new "National Revolutionary Committee." The Front for Joint Action was established at the end of May in Tripoli(Libya).

Sometimes called the "Tripoli group," it brings together Dr Abba Siddick, former secretary general of FROLINAT, Mahamat Abba Seld, former vice chairman of the Revolutionary Council of FROLINAT, Ahmat Acyl, head of the Arab pro-Libyan group of FROLINAT and Abdoulaye Adoum Dana'a, head of the "volcan" faction of the former First Army of FROLINAT.

9161
CSO: 4400

FRENCH COOPERATION CALLED HARMONIOUS

Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] The ties between Brazzaville and its "socialist" allies--particularly Cuba and the Soviet Union--have not been detrimental to the development of relatively harmonious cooperation with France, the sentimental and commercial bases of which remain solid.

In 1978, the cooperation package totaled about 210 million francs, one quarter of which was used for the realignment of the Congo-Ocean railway, a multinational project financed equally by the World Bank and the European Development Fund. Four hundred fifty French civilian advisers are working in the Congo, two-thirds of them in education and the rest in the technical sector. This cooperation involves several sectors, particularly small agricultural projects and the hotel business.

In addition, 200 small and medium-size French companies are operating in the Congo--this represents 6,000 French nationals living in Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville, including the families of the advisers. France remains the number one commercial partner of Brazzaville, although the balance of trade continues to be clearly unbalanced in favor of Paris. At present, there are 190 Congolese students on scholarships provided by the French government.

Without bringing into question its connection with socialist countries (the Soviet Union, Cuba, Romania or East Germany)--to which it freely entrusts the training of its cadres--the Brazzaville government seems to want to maintain close relations with Paris, which would explain why the new chief of state is going to France before visiting the Soviet Union. The only point of contention--but one which remains of secondary importance--concerns the real property nationalized in 1976 and 1977.

French "aid" to the Congo is two times greater than that provided to the Central African Republic (for populations of 1.5 million and 1.3 million inhabitants, respectively). Per capita, this corresponds to the aid received by Cameroon.

8143

CSO: 4400

FRENCHMEN IN CHAD COMPLAIN OF HARASSMENT

Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Oct 79 p 6

[Text] In a press release which it sent to us, the Group of French Repatriates from Chad* is deeply disturbed by the fate of the "40 small and medium-size companies and cottage industries" which remained in the country, as well as the problems encountered by 60 others which returned to France.

According to this text: "A large number (of these Frenchmen) are reproaching the government, or, more precisely, some of their members, for not caring what happened to them, having rejected their requests on false pretext or having simply remained silent with regard to appeals made by representatives of the French colony in Chad, while these same high officials are now paying particular attention to foreign groups taken into France."

At the beginning of 1979, the French community in Chad totaled from 3,000 to 3,500 persons, including 520 families of civilian advisers, who in large part were evacuated after the confrontation in March. At the time, the private sector totaled about 1,000 persons.

The increasing loss of security led more than half of the French companies to close their doors. A few days ago, following a new incident--a Frenchman, Mr Dukhan, was manhandled by a soldier of the popular armed forces--two consulting firms (insurance and accounting expertise) decided to discontinue their activities. Some French nationals are also complaining of having been taken before "people's tribunals" whose methods they denounce: some "persons charged" were beaten and others forced to remain kneeling during the "hearing."

Up to now, the group has undertaken a number of initiatives without success vis-a-vis the French authorities in Paris and in Chad so that assistance would be provided to repatriates to facilitate their reintegration.

*P.O. Box 666, Ndjamena and residence Florian 9, Place de Provence 86000 Poitiers

BRIEFS

KOSNAYE'S POSITION CLARIFIED--In the press release issued after the meeting of party chiefs which was held on 11 October 1979 in Douguia, it was stated that Ngangbe Kosnaye is the chief of the FAT [Chadian Armed Forces]. To eliminate misunderstanding, we want to make it clear that the latter was only the representative of the head of the FAT at this meeting. Lt Col Kamougue Wadal Abdel Kader continues to be the head of the Chadian Armed Forces. In Ndjamena, he is represented by Major Roasngar, member of the interim committee. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 15 Oct 79 p 5] 8143

EEC EMERGENCY AID--ATP--After a meeting with President Goukouni Oueddei, Bernard Nicolas, representative of the EDF [European Development Fund] in Chad, said that emergency aid of 87 millions [monetary unit not given] had been earmarked for Chad by the European Economic Community. This aid will be reserved for the purchase of medicines, cleanup of the capital, the Chadian Red Cross and the STEE [Chadian Electric Energy Company]. [Text] Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 22 Oct 79 p 1] 8143

INFLATIONARY TREND--The National Monetary Committee met on Thursday, 18 October 1979, in the offices of the BEAC [Bank of Central African States] in Ndjamena, under the chairmanship of Mahamat Saleh Ahmat, member of the interim committee of the GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] responsible for finance, buildings and materials and president of the Council of Administration of the Bank, with Mr Sathoud, vice president of the bank in attendance. The committee was informed of the development of the monetary situation in Chad which for several months has been characterized by an inflationary trend which is causing worry. The committee, while indicating its concern that the BEAC participate fully in the resumption of the country's economic activity, concluded that there was a need for prudent management of the monetary resources. The committee then examined the requests for assistance received by the Central Bank. On this occasion, it was led to reaffirm the need for companies to structure themselves financially in such a way that recourse to monetary resources take place only after careful consideration and within limits compatible with the present monetary situation. [Text] [Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 22 Oct 79 p 2] 8143

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO FRANCE--Arriving in Paris on Sunday, 28 October, for a 3-day working visit (LE MONDE, 28-29 October), the president of the People's Republic of the Congo, Col Sassou Nguesso, was received at Orly by Christian Bonnet, minister of interior. This Monday, the Congolese chief of state will meet successively with Messrs Galley, minister of cooperation; Francois Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Bank of Foreign Commerce; and Andre Giraud, minister of industry. He will receive the CNPF [National Council of French Employers] in the afternoon and will dine with the French businessmen. Replying to the questions of journalists at Orly, President Sassou Nguesso described as "untruths" and "nonsense" reports on the conditions under which several hundred Congolese youths were sent to Cuba. The president said the claim that some children were sent to Cuba against the wishes of their parents "was not even worthy of a denial." [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Oct 79 p 6] 8143

CSO: 4400

RESULTS OF PETROLEUM DRILLING OFF POINTE-INDIENNE

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 11-17 Oct 79 p 9

[Text] On 28 September 1979 the French company, ELF-Aquitaine, parent company of ELF-Congo, published in Paris the results of drillings made at Sendji and Yanga off Pointe-Indienne.

1. The Sendji deposit is at a distance of 38 kilometers from the coast off Pointe-Indienne at a depth of 96 meters. Under Pointe-Noire authorization, the bulk of the capital is being furnished by ELF-Congo as operator, with 65 percent, and AGIP [National Italian Oil Company] as associate, with 35 percent. The Sendji Marine 1 drilling had struck oil in carbonated strata at a depth ranging from 1,100 to 1,350 meters.

Supplementary seismic studies were made to arrive at a more precise evaluation of the extent and form of the potential deposit.

Last June, a Sendji Marine 2 exploratory drilling was made by the Navifor Norse drilling ship at 2.5 kilometers south of Sendji 1. This exploration confirmed the existence of an accumulation of medium-grade hydrocarbons, and a test made at a depth of 1,220 to 1,270 meters revealed a possible yield of 120 cubic meters of oil per day at a density of 0.95.

2. The Yanga structure, 8 kilometers northwest of Sendji, was drilled last July and August.

In levels comparable to those of Sendji (Ceremonien-Albien) this drilling encountered an accumulation comprising many impregnated strata at a depth of 880 to 1,500 meters. Tests made on levels ranging from 1,112 to 1,395 meters indicated a supply of 330 cubic meters of oil per day.

This accumulation of hydrocarbons, which also appear to be of medium grade, will be the subject of seismic and drilling projects which have already begun with the Yanga Number 2 drilling currently underway.

These favorable results will make it possible to prepare for the development of this area. Operations will begin with the Yanga deposit which offers more favorable production characteristics, particularly that of the presence of soluble gas in sufficient quantity. Yanga production is expected to begin in 1981.

NATION'S ECONOMIC POTENTIAL NOT NEGLIGIBLE

Brazzaville LA SEMAINE AFRICAINE in French 18-24 Oct 79 pp 1-2

[Text] Macias Nguema, the other dictator, has been condemned to death and executed. Thus, another page of Equatorial Guinean history has just been turned. But the task awaiting the new Equatorial Guinean leaders is enormous. Eleven years of dictatorship have paralyzed all the country's economic and administrative wheels.

It will now be necessary to reestablish an administration and economy which have been totally destroyed.

In Malabo, and even more so in the country's interior, one no longer finds anything: for a long time stores have been hopelessly empty, restaurants have no longer been serving any meals, automobiles have rarely been seen circulating in the streets and the capital's streets have not always been lighted.

A banana purchased on the street is a gift of Providence and woe be to him who comes to Malabo without having stocked up on provisions. Several newspaper people lacking in foresight learned the hard way during the Macias Nguema trial: no communications--only one telephone line often out of order--hours of waiting at the post office, no taxi, no food, still fewer beverages except for the hotel tap water which was rather questionable. Goods are scarce and prices exorbitant: a low-quality Chinese beer may cost 3,000 CFA [African Financial Community] francs, provided one can find it.

Exhausted, disheartened, the newspaper people fought for hours against the telephone and, worse yet, against the "Jen-Jen" or small "Bubi" flies, carriers of nematode worms or other parasites, which devour a foreigner the moment he sets foot in the Malabo airport.

Eleven years of retrogressive dictatorship have made Equatorial Guinea a dying country, abandoned by everyone, even its own citizens, many of whom fled to neighboring countries or to Spain. The task awaiting the new leaders is enormous.

For several years this country had survived without law, without justice, without a budget, without a bank, without hospitals, without any administration, without anything. There was complete anarchy; no statistics, no

administrative records. Public employees and the military were no longer paid. Everything must begin again from scratch.

However, Equatorial Guinea's economic potential is not negligible: with its cacao (the country's principal production), its wood and its fishing, Equatorial Guinea was considered a rich country when it first became independent, with a standard of living superior to that of its neighbors.

In 10 years cacao production fell from 50,000 to about 8,000 tons. In fact, cacao growing needs an abundance of labor and Macias N'Guema's expulsion of 20,000 Nigerians a few years ago dealt it a mortal blow. Climatic conditions are very favorable and a resumption of that production could be rapid provided foreign labor were imported. According to the experts, with 50,000 tons of cacao per year, the per capita income would be \$500.

We must not forget wood, which is inadequately exploited, and fishing which had been monopolized by Soviet seine fishermen. We must also mention oil, which could very well gush forth in the near future from Equatorial Guinea's territorial waters: in fact, the island of Fernando Po is at the center of a strategic area near Nigeria and Cameroon where sizable offshore oil deposits have been discovered during the last few years. It is thought in Malabo that the search for oil will likely be resumed in the near future with the aid of Western countries.

8568

CSO: 4400

INTERNAL PROBLEMS WITHIN ERITREAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 20 Oct 79 p 36

[Article: "The Eritrean Revolution Is Dying Down and Addis Ababa Is Becoming More Rigid"]

[Text] The Eritrean revolution has again started groping around in the darkness of the tunnel that it had almost come out of after a struggle lasting 16 years. The situation of the Eritrean revolution, including all of its groups and on all levels--political, military, and organizational--appears to be far worse than it was 5 years ago.

The revolutionaries, who were knocking at the gates of Asmara, the capital, after they had liberated 90 percent of Eritrea, have retreated back to their mountains and valleys. The brigades which were organized and given modern weapons have deteriorated and again turned up as small bands of guerrillas using "attack and retreat" tactics after they had waged conventional warfare for 2 whole years.

The revolution, which began with one group, then with two, and then with three groups, is already entering the stage of fractionalization through the appearance of a fourth group, and this is in addition to the internal conflicts which are still serious inside each individual organization, whether for tribal or ideological reasons or, in most cases, because of the interference of the Arab regimes.

Because of all this, the activities of the revolt which was proclaimed against Osman Saleh Sabbe, the leader of the People's Liberation Forces, are still going on. Abu-Bakr Jum'ah, who used to be responsible for the organization's military matters, and Osman Ajib, one of the members of the central committee, attempted to overthrow Osman Sabbe at the beginning of last summer. However the attempt failed to acquire a sufficiently broad base, and this put everyone in a very critical situation. This critical situation only ended when the Sudanese authorities held, under their direct supervision, a plebiscite in the areas which have come under the influence of the People's Liberation Forces and among those engaged in combat. The results of that plebiscite were in favor of Osman Sabbe. When the attempt to overthrow [Osman Sabbe] still did not end and turned

into a rebellion, the Sudanese authorities began arresting the organization's leaders, with the exception of Abu-Bakr Jum'ah who managed to flee and enter Lebanon later on. Some Eritrean circles interpret the sternness of the Sudanese authorities in their attitude toward the rebellion as being due to their discovery of the existence of a connection between the rebels and one of the Arab countries which is seeking to play an active role inside the Sudan, by means of utilizing the organization as a connecting link with its groups in the Sudan.

In response to an initiative by Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan, chief of state of the United Arab Emirates, Abu Dhabi was visited at the beginning of last September by Osman Sabbe, representing his organization, and one of the members of the political bureau of the People's Committee for the Liberation of Eritrea, headed by Isayyas Afeworki, whereas Ahmad Nasir refused to go as a representative of the Revolutionary Committee Forces.

Shaykh Zayid attempted to investigate the causes of the fractionalization occurring in the Eritrean revolution, in order to contribute toward solving the problem and help the Eritreans unite their forces, especially since they have a common goal. According to informed Eritrean sources, the mediation failed to bring together the leaders of the Eritrean organizations, but secondary discussions, which were held with each organization individually, did result in the jointly-held opinion that it was necessary to find the formula for a solution which would put an end to the continual conflicts within the revolution which limit its ability to confront the forces of Ethiopia. Based on this positive note it was decided to hold a new conference, to be attended by all parties, at the beginning of next year. It is known that the three [revolutionary] fronts agree concerning the necessity to prevent the establishment of a new, fourth organization, which would add still another problem to the present problem of fractionalization. And it appears that studies are being made in the direction of a solution which would be similar to that arrived at by the establishment of the PLO, which includes most of the [Palestinian] fronts and organizations and some of the individual leaders.

On another level, another type of mediation recently took place in order to contribute toward solving the Eritrean problem, but it met with failure and led to tension in relations between Ethiopia and the mediator, who was the representative of the PLO in Addis Ababa.

According to an informed Palestinian source, Abu-al-Khayr, the PLO representative in Addis Ababa, met with Berhanu Bayeh, head of the political department in the Derg organization, who is currently considered to be the number two man in Ethiopia. During the meeting Abu-al-Khayr presented to Berhanu Bayeh the opinion of the PLO concerning the necessity of arriving at a positive solution to the Eritrean problem which would stop the bloodshed which has been going on for 17 years and would comply with some of the revolutionary aspirations of the Eritreans, but would maintain the unity of Ethiopia as a base for [revolutionary] combat in Africa. But the Ethiopian leader refused to even discuss the subject, considering that the

Eritrean revolution has ended, that most of its forces have been eliminated, and that Ethiopia presently controls 80 percent of Eritrea, including all of Eritrea's cities except the city of Nakfa. Ethiopian intransigence reached its peak when Berhanu Bayeh informed Abu-al-Khayr that the Ethiopian authorities are no longer even thinking of putting into practice the nine-point plan. The discussion became heated when Abu-al-Khayr informed the Ethiopian leader that retreat by the Eritrean revolutionaries does not mean that they have been finished off, that the possibility of their regaining their power and resuming their activity is not unlikely in the near future, and that the PLO feels that one of its basic missions in Ethiopia is to make a contribution toward solving the Eritrean problem.

As a result of the negative tone which dominated the meeting, Abu-al-Khayr left Addis Ababa to return to Beirut. Up till now it still has not been decided when the Palestinian representative will return to his headquarters in Addis Ababa. The fact is that Abu-'Ammar has entrusted Abu-al-Khayr with the delivery of a number of letters to some of the heads of state in Africa.

It appears that Ethiopian intransigence is attributable to the excellent military position which the Ethiopian forces presently find themselves in. In spite of the failure of their last three attacks on the city of Nakfa, which is still in the hands of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, the Ethiopian forces have come to the point where they almost completely control all the Eritrean cities. They are troubled only by attacks made by some groups on their supply routes.

In addition to the Eritrean revolution's difficult military situation, there is the difficult social and living situation which throngs of Eritrean refugees in the Sudan are having to go through. Their large numbers, the scarcity of financial resources and food supplies to meet their everyday needs, and lack of sanitation, have contributed toward intensifying the problems that the revolution is facing, especially since the outpouring of refugees from Uganda and Chad to the Sudan has worsened the situation which the Eritrean refugees are suffering from. Although the Freetown meeting, which took place at the beginning of last spring between President Numayri and President [sic] Haile-Mariam, was not successful, numerous groups concerned feel that any future meeting between the two leaders could be a success.

A contributing factor here is that the Ethiopian authorities, in their plan to transform the Eritrean revolution into an internal rebellion, have lost the support of the masses in this effort, and are striving to win over the Eritreans by means of offering all types of economic and security advantages to those of them who return to their towns and villages.

It is clear that the Eritrean revolution has now reached the point of being in a bottleneck. Either it succeeds in solving its internal problems during the next few months or it will find itself beginning to lose the support of the Eritrean masses after having lost the land that it had liberated.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED

Libreville L'UNION in French 18 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Meeting yesterday at the Renewal Palace, under the chairmanship of Chief of State El Hadj Omar Bongo, the Council of Ministers emphasized that the coming quarter should be a period of work and effectiveness in all domains. It also stated that the president's recent trip to France and the United States was largely positive for our country.

Analyzing relations with Equatorial Guinea, after hearing the report of Minister of State Georges Rawiri on his last mission to Malabo, the Council of Ministers recalled that this mission was only one element in a series of measures especially decreed for the country by the president. In that connection, the government recalls that the various help granted to this country is nothing but spontaneous, generous and disinterested aid.

A preliminary bill for creation of the dignity and function of high advisor to the state, which will benefit only former presidents of the National Assembly, the Supreme Court and the Economic and Social Council, will be submitted shortly to the National Assembly.

Mention was made of the negotiations in progress for putting in place a refrigeration industry and promoting tuna fishing in our territorial waters.

The Council studied the considerable advantages that certain civil servants, detached to state companies, semi-public companies and para-state organizations, have over their colleagues in the administration. In the future this imbalance will be abolished. On the other hand, any civil servant not responding to summons for disciplinary procedure will be crossed off the list.

In accordance with the very important resolutions relative to the change adopted last January at the second extraordinary congress of the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party], the Council made a number of appointments, including the following:

The presidency of the Republic: two deputy secretaries general, Issogui Augustin and Boulamatari Simon.

National defense: Col Henri-Paul Pounah, former governor of Woleu-Ntem, was appointed administrator of the national gendarmerie.

Interior: a big shifting of governor posts; three of them were confirmed in their offices, Emile Rashiwa (Estuaire), Mboumbou Miyakou (Upper Ogooue), Etienne Mathouet (Nyanga).

Civil aviation: Ranaud Joseph, formerly deputy secretary general in the government, was named adviser to the minister in charge of Civil and Commercial Aviation, and Air Gabon representative in Paris.

National education: Jean-Pierre Nzoghe Nguema was named director of education for the university, provisionally.

National Orientation: management of the School for Party Cadres was raised to national management and given to Laurent Biffot.

8946

CSO: 4400

NEW LEADERS MUST IMPLEMENT DEVELOPMENT PLAN, KANU MANIFESTO

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

KENYANS yesterday freely chose their leaders to represent them in the National Assembly and local authorities and, as it was expected, there are many new faces in the legislature. For the next five years the new elected leaders, together with the old ones given a new mandate, will be charged with the great responsibility of legislating laws aimed at perpetuating our progress and stability. This is not an easy task. It requires tolerance and a spirit of co-operation, both of which have characterised successful political leadership in Kenya.

Naturally there are those who are disappointed by the results. But in any contest there must be winners and losers. Those who have lost this time can still fulfil their ambition to take an active part in nation building by co-operating with the winners. After all, the task of nation-building cannot be the responsibility of elected leaders alone. Those outside the National Assembly and local authorities have an equally important role to play. Indeed, a number of the new MPs were elected due to their good past record in nation-building activities.

One of the first duties of the newly elected leaders will be that of implementing our Development Plan and the Kanu Manifesto which guided the people in selecting the MPs and councillors who all pledged to render good service to this country without being motivated by greed or personal gain. As the Manifesto says, nation building is not an abstract idea. It calls for a lot of work geared to creating more opportunities for people everywhere so as to move towards the dignity

of self-reliance. Though a lot of money was spent in the past three weeks on election campaigns, Harambee meetings must start all over again. Unfinished projects must be completed. And this calls for everyone's dedication to the hard work ahead of us.

Working together in nation-building activities does not, however, mean that the newly elected parliamentarians and councillors are not free to represent constituency views and aspirations in the National Assembly and local authorities. All the same, the freedom to air these views is expected to be used within the Kanu philosophy which first and foremost calls for the implementation of declared programmes.

The high turnout of voters in almost every constituency yesterday demonstrated the confidence the people have in their ruling party as well as the policies it stands for. Each vote cast yesterday represented authority given by the people for all Kanu's purposes and programmes. The mandate given by the people to the newly elected leaders should, therefore, enable them to work with confidence in defence of Kenya's democracy which gives the people of this land the final sanction to all progressive policies.

The choice made by the people yesterday is expected to provide this nation with the effective leadership which is so critical in any society. It is from that same choice that President Moi will appoint members of his Cabinet. Judging by the quality of the candidates, there is every reason to believe that those appointed Ministers and Assistant Ministers will be people capable of providing this nation with the effective leadership needed to implement Kanu policies.

Wananchi in Kenya expect the leaders they have elected to preserve the national unity which has not only enabled us in the past to live peacefully, but also to work for the progress of this nation. As the Manifesto clearly says, the next Kanu Government will further consolidate unity in co-operation with all sources of national leadership. This goal can only be achieved if the leaders in Parliament and local authorities forget tribalism, racialism and all other aspects of society which normally tend to divide people.

PARTIAL ELECTION RESULTS ANNOUNCED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Nov 79 pp 1, 28

[Text] Mombasa Central

S. Nassir 16,547
 M. M. Jahazi 11,167

Kisumu Town

J. B. Akumu 243
 P. W. Amukoa 214
 G. H. Olilo 819
 S. O. Ongogi 110
 G. A. Onyango 7,793
 N. Otieno 1,534
 E. O. Owuor 1,732
 M. M. Saley 942

Nakuru Town

A. K. Kinemia 4,013
 W. K. Komen 2,633
 M. W. Mwithaga 8,244
 E. K. Ndune 751
 P. Njoka 759
 J. Nyambinda 1,170
 J. Opande 3,872
 P. Rugu 97
 P. K. Waithaka 303

Voi

E. T. Mwamunga 8,363
 A. K. Mwatibo 2,629

Karachuonyo

D. O. Amayo 11,769
 P. M. Asiyo 13,068
 H. A. Koyier 904
 A. O. Midamba 426
 G. O. Sibuur 92

Tinderet

M. J. Seroney 5,787
 H. K. Kosgey 21,006
 J. K. Cheruiyot 47

Busia Central

A. A. Ochwada 4,986
 J. Ojiambo 9,755
 A. O. Agola 1,568

Wajir East

D. M. Amin 1,404
 A. S. Mohamed 690
 A. M. Sheikh 1,996

Alego

P. Oloo-Aringo 24,480
 P. J. Okudo 1,436
 Z. O. Nyamodi 1,386
 J. B. Omondi 5,687
 O. Mwanda 1,353

(Alego Continued)

H. Wamera	1,331
C. O. Macalwodo	1,547

Winam

P. A. Abuto	16,560
A. A. Omoro	4,448
F. E. Ombura	1,592
O. Ooro	4,307

Kajiado North

J. Keen	7,937
M. M. Shan	2,303
J. K. Wuantai	4,741
E. L. Mpaayei	3,602

Turkana South

P. P. Angelei	3,289
B. L. Asikol	2,460

Kuria

B. C. Itumbo	4,726
W. E. Mwita	8,458

Lari

R. Njeri	735
J. K. Gitau	300
V. J. Kimathi	4,099
J. D. Ndegwa	487
P. T. Mungai	5,998
E. K. Chege	225
A. K. Kinyanjui	5,014

Kitale East

F. F. Gusa	13,294
M. Muliro	10,441

CSO: 4420

EXPORTS' VALUE DECLINES FROM FIRST HALF 1978-FIRST HALF 1979

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

THE value of Kenya's exports dropped from Sh.1 billion in the first half of last year to only Sh.130 million in the same period this year.

This was said by the chairman of the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Francis Macharia, when he addressed the visiting members of Leicester Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

He said Kenya imported goods worth 2,918,663,769/- from Britain last year, while she exported goods worth 1,000,108,165/- to that country.

Mr. Macharia appealed to the British traders to buy more from Kenya, adding that trade between the two nations had always been in favour of Britain.

There was a need to bridge the gap, he said.

Saying that Kenyan exports to Britain enjoyed tariff preferential treatment under the Lome Convention arrangements Mr. Macharia said there had been strong trade ties between the UK and Kenya.

Kenya's main exports to the UK were coffee, tea, tinned pineapple, fresh fruits and vegetables, flowers, meat, pyrethrum extract and other agricultural products.

Britain exported to Kenya chemical compounds, fertilizers, yarn and knitted fabrics, machinery, tractors, pumps and motor vehicles.

Mr. John Wilkins, one of the delegates said their visit to Kenya was aimed at improving trade between the two countries.

CSO: 4420

POSSIBLE WATER SHORTAGE FOR WINDHOEK PREDICTED FOR 1980

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Gail Visagie]

[Text]

A SHORTAGE of water and consequently water restrictions, may become a reality for Windhoek next year, according to the Mayor Mr S G Beukes.

Addressing the City Council this week at its monthly meeting, Mr Beukes said that it was his task to focus the attention of the public on a possible unfavourable water situation in 1980.

He said that the situation was disturbing, but not critical at this stage. If the coming rainy season should fall below average the municipality would have to introduce water restrictions before the end of next year.

Mr Beukes pointed out that only one of the four dams serving Windhoek's needs had water.

Apart from this, the municipality would only have a number of boreholes to depend on — and this could not satisfy the demand.

The public however, could do much to ward off or ease a

shortage of water, Mr Beukes said. He advised the public not to lay out new lawns or large gardens at this stage.

"It will be to the advantage of everybody to develop the right attitude in regard to the application or use of water" he said, adding that Windhoek had proved it could be done in the past.

The municipality would study the water consumption pattern until just after the rainy season and further action would be based on this.

According to statistics from the Department of Water Affairs the Von Bach Dam near Okahandja has 48,2 percent water at present. For the corresponding time last year it had 69,9 percent.

The Gorenagab Dam, near Windhoek has 17,3 percent, in comparison to 41 percent for the corresponding time last year.

These two dams, plus a number of boreholes are the main sources of water for Windhoek.

KANDJOU MUST CHOOSE BETWEEN SWANU, JOB IN AG'S OFFICE

SWANU Ultimatum

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Rianne Fourie]

[Text]

MR CLAUDIUS Kandjou must choose between his recent appointment as senior professional officer in the AG's Directorate of Economic Affairs and his position on Swanu's executive.

This was the ultimatum laid down by the party's executive, announced in a Press release yesterday. The statement follows a Swanu executive meeting on Tuesday to consider whether disciplinary steps should be taken by the party against Mr Kandjou and another party member, Dr Siegfried Tjijorokisa, for accepting employment with the Government service.

Dr Tjijorokisa became the first Black veterinary surgeon in the SWA Department of Agriculture.

He recently returned to SWA after qualifying as a veterinary surgeon at the University of Utrecht in Holland. Dr Tjijorokisa was overseas for 15 years.

Mr Kandjou, who as a senior professional officer with Economic Affairs will also be involved in SWA's fishing industry, is the publicity secretary of Swanu.

Mr Kandjou, who speaks five languages fluently — Herero, Afrikaans, English, German and French — obtained his BA degree at the Brooklyn Centre, New York in 1972. His majors were economics and African politics.

He is also working for a doctorate in economic politics from St Anthony's College at the Oxford University.

In April 1970 Mr Kandjou was appointed international officer of the UN.

The statement issued by the vice-president of Swanu, Dr Zedekia Ngavirue, on behalf of the president, Mr Gerson Veti, said Swanu did not oppose the appointment of "our people in innocuous public service jobs."

"On the contrary, we stand for the rapid localisation/indigenisation of the Namibian Administration," the statement reads.

"However, Swanu regards the appointment of Mr Claudius Kandjou as senior professional officer in the Ad-

ministrator General's Directorate of Economic Affairs, as incompatible with his position as publicity secretary of Swanu, the vanguard of the Namibian Liberation Movement."

The party therefore "advises the comrade" to choose between the Government and the party post.

Swanu is regarded as the most influential party within the ranks of the Black Nationalist umbrella organisation, the Namibia National Front.

In the statement Swanu also launches an attack on the two local newspapers for the adverse publicity on the matter. It refers to them as the "enemy Press".

That the party also considered taking steps against Dr

Tjijorokisa was indicated by the statement that "the role that Dr Tjijorokisa and Mr Kandjou will play in Swanu in view of their appointments," is considered a purely domestic issue which Swanu will settle in its own time.

In an interview last week the NNF, secretary for publicity, Mr Reinhard Rukoro, said the NNF was not against people being appointed in professional jobs, but they should not accept political appointments.

Mr Rukoro insisted that Mr Kandjou as a professional officer with the Directorate of Economic Affairs would be a political tool. "He will have no chance to fight the system," Mr Rukoro said when he was asked whether Mr Kandjou could not play an important role in the economy of the Territory. . . .

Editor: Choice Is Clear

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 79 p 7

[Editorial by Leon Kok]

[Text]

IT IS with the utmost distaste that I read this week that Swanu has objected to two of its members accepting public service posts.

The persons concerned are Mr Claudius Kandjou and Dr Siegfried Tjijorokisa.

We like to believe that every adult person should have:

- The right to earn a living to the best of his ability;
- The right to obtain employment in the public sector if he so pleases and if he can be suitably placed;

● The right to appointments and promotion on personal merit;

● The right to serve the country as he pleases but obviously within the precincts of the law.

Now going by the statement issued by Swanu on Wednesday, it would seem that Swanu is at odds with such rights on the grounds that it is "incompatible" with the interests of the "vanguard of the Namibian liberation movement."

If Swanu rejects that SWA is being "liberated" at present, I would like to know what liberation is in Swanu is. The introduction of the dictatorship of the proletariat perhaps!

Swanu's statement on Wednesday incidentally refers to the appointments of

"comrades", terminology which is particularly familiar to the Soviet Union and its East European satellites.

I find it hard to believe that Swanu's use of the word is merely a case of the liberal use of the English language and that it has no emotional connotation or association whatsoever.

I can only suggest that if Swanu really feels that way inclined, then it should call a spade a spade and admit to being a marxist organisation. No right thinking person feels comfortable while close to a snake in the grass.

At present however it would seem that Swanu is trying to have the best of two worlds: it wants to live off the fat of the freedom it already enjoys in SWA while simultaneously whiteanting the very basis of that freedom for its own selfish interests.

I personally find this an intolerable state of affairs and I'm glad to say that most other patriotic Namibians feel the same way.

If Swanu as such is adamant to continue its unfortunate pressure on Mr Kandjou and Dr Tjijorokisa, it is to

be hoped that the latter will tell the organisation to go jumping. The interest of all the people of SWA per se are far more important than the selfish interests of the small political organisation Swanu.

We have no doubt that SWA will surge ahead politically and economically in the eighties and nineties and it will become increasingly necessary for people such as Mr Kandjou and Dr Tjijorokisa to serve and lead the country responsibly and dynamically.

As we said in our Careers Survey this week, SWA has long been in the doldrums; short of expertise, short of ideas and short of money. The country felt pushed aside by the international community and somewhat uncertain of itself.

At last however SWA has gathered a new momentum. It is quietly re-examining itself and looking to a new direction. This momentum will have to be maintained and indeed built up further by the country's small army of dedicated public servants.

We need them and we urge them to stand firm.

SECURITY FORCES REPORTED KILLING 23 TERRORISTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

WINDHOEK: Security Forces had shot and killed 23 terrorists in various contacts in northern Owambo during the past 24 hours, SWA Command announced here yesterday.

A spokesman for SWA Command confirmed that no losses had been suffered by the security forces during the contacts.

No further details on the contacts would be released, he added.

Earlier yesterday, Brig Willie Meyer, Chief of Staff for SWA Command, disclosed that 17 civilians had died as a result of terror acts in the northern SWA operational area this week. Most of the incidents were announced by the Owambo Government earlier this week.

The acts had included murder, arson, theft and the laying of landmines, Brig Meyer said.

He told a Press conference that terrorists had avoided contact with the security forces during the past week and had, instead, concentrated their acts of terror against innocent and unarmed civilians in Owambo.

There had only been three minor long-range contacts between security forces and the terrorists during the first part of the week, and no losses had been suffered by the

security forces. It was not known how many losses the terrorists had suffered during these contacts, he added.

In six different acts of terrorism against Black civilians in Owambo this week, nine people were murdered and one wounded during raids on villages, Brigadier Meyer said.

Eleven others were killed and six injured when a civilian vehicle detonated a terrorist double landmine on a secondary gravel road in Owambo.

He also disclosed that more than 90 Angolan refugees, mainly women and children, had crossed the Angolan border into Owambo during the week.

They had taken refuge at the police post at Omungwetu and at other nearby centres, he said.

One of the refugees who crossed over this week, a Mr Kalimbilwa Agaalwa, told officials that while he was still in Angola, Swapo terrorists had requested food from him. After he had refused to give them food, they had informed the Government MPLA troops who had then destroyed his village.

Commenting on the latest influx of refugees in northern SWA, Brigadier Meyer said refugees from Angola continued to seek refuge in SWA as food supplies in southern Angola were "running low".

BRIEFS

TAX UP 532 PERCENT--Windhoek--Readers, if you want a real jolt, here is one, and what we give you is a calculated and correct figure. While the gross national product of South West Africa rose from 1971/2 with 235 percent, personal tax rose with 532 percent! Something serious is wrong and will have to be attended to. Taxpayers can very well ask for what they are paying, for they have a multitude of governments and the official limousines increase by the day, and likewise the pay of those who are doing nothing, but are being labelled the leaders of the country. Another interesting factor came to light is that since 1971/2 Municipal taxation rose with 97 percent, a rather modest escalation if one considers the other increases. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 79 p 3]

WOMEN IN DETENTION--Windhoek--Reports have been circulating Windhoek that the former Secretary for Women for Swapo, Mrs Martha Ford, and two other Swapo members, are being held in Luanda. The other two include the wife of Mr Emil Appolus, a journalist working for DIE REPUBLIKEIN, and Mr Eddie Nangombe. It is believed that Mrs Appolus is not being detained, but has merely been confined to the district of Luanda. Mrs Martha Ford is apparently imprisoned, one of the reasons being that she devoted too much time to women's liberation rather than to the Swapo cause. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 3 Nov 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

MINISTERS DISCUSS 1980 BUDGET ALLOCATIONS, OBJECTIVES

Strict Discipline Demanded

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 24 Sep 79 pp 7-9

[Article: "The Minister of Finance Demands Strict Discipline in the Implementation of the Budget"; All figures are presumably in CFA francs]

[Text] The draft budget for 1980, which includes the general budget and the national investment fund, amounts to 72,145,733,000 francs. The BAEMTP [expansion unknown] itself amounts to 1,959,920,000 francs, 1.236 billion of which will be transferred from the general budget. Therefore, the three budgets total 73,869,653,000 francs, after accounting for duplication.

I would say that the general budget represents a 27 percent increase over the original 1979 budget. If one takes into account the additional 2,566,800,000 francs collected during the year, the increase is no greater than 21 percent.

It is evident that we are dealing with a relatively high rate of increase. How has this come about?

First the estimated income

It must be noted that these estimates have been made while taking into account the implementation of the current budget and assuming that there will be no increase in taxation. On the contrary, the state is giving a portion of its taxes to the territorial communities (payments from developed land and licensed patents). It also eliminates the communities' contributions to health and education expenditures. Thus an end is put to the reciprocal taxation and reimbursement between the state's budget and the community budgets. However, it creates a deficit of some 500 million CFA francs.

On the other hand, the revalorization of salaries involves an adjustment of the scheduled tax which results in a depreciation for the state budget.

In 1980 estimated income is allocated as follows:

--Tax receipts	82.05 percent
--Various proceeds	14.26 percent
--Special resources	3.69 percent

Tax receipts are the major source of funds for the state.

They are estimated at 59,169,400,000 francs, which is to say more than 12,137,900,000 francs absolute value and 26 percent in relative value.

Various proceeds 10,289,230,000 francs have increased from 1,040,000,000 francs or 11 percent.

Special resources, which were 439,924,000 francs in 1979, increased to 2,660,130,000 francs. This is obviously a very large relative increase, even if their share of the total budget seems negligible. If one analyzes tax receipts from the standpoint of taxes, one observes that:

--Direct taxes were 11 billion in 1978, in 1979 they increased to 16.5 billion and 21 billion in 1980. In comparison with 1979 there is an increase of 4.5 billion or 27 percent. The BIC [industrial and business profits] taxes account for 18,130,000,000 francs or 86 percent. This comes mainly from uranium which provides the budget with a total of some 26 billion.

--Indirect taxes were 6.2 billion in 1978, increased to 10.4 billion in 1979 and will attain 12.8 billion in 1980, or an increase of 24 percent.

Along this line, the TCA [tax on turnover], which accounts for more than 50 percent, increased from 5.1 billion in 1979 to 7 billion in 1980, or an increase of 36 percent. It is also necessary to include income from mineral rights, which is 3.9 billion. These two factors, the BIC and the TCA, demonstrate that our economy is developing favorably and in a dynamic manner.

--The customs receipts rose from 14.1 billion in 1978 to 17 billion in 1979 and to 22.1 billion in 1980, or an increase of 5.1 billion for the 2 years which indicates a significant increase of 30 percent. The sustained pace of importation in 1979 and the rate of inflation in the industrialized countries allow us to think that these estimates will be fulfilled.

--Registration fees demonstrated a slight increase of 2.75 percent in comparison with 1979. The increase in this type of revenue will occur at the same rate as that established by the other tax receipts.

Let us deal with the category of various proceeds.

I said that the quasi-permanent nature of some of these proceeds allowed us to compare them from the point of view of yield with tax receipts.

As a matter of fact, in real estate revenues, there exists income accruing from mining activities. Also, this year there are special uranium revenues (or 3 billion francs) from loans, fines, taxes and reimbursements.

As a result of this entry, real estate taxes have declined in comparison with loans, which increased by 62 percent.

I will not stress earmarked revenues which are bonded receipts. They are, in fact, lower in comparison with 1979.

Finally, special resources accrue primarily from a tax on the reserve fund. If we take into account the discontinuance of the communities' contribution to education and health expenditures, a loss of 300 million is foreseen.

As you can see, we are now experiencing an amount of revenue due to well-organized services and sustained mining activity, which we can legitimately be pleased with. This success has been accomplished without resorting to creating new taxes, or increasing the rates in force.

I must single out the sustained effort of the tax and collection departments, and I am pleased to encourage them further. I know that their task is not easy. They must increase their efforts because they are charged with seeking means permitting the state to fulfill its many obligations. I ask each citizen to give evidence of good citizenship by making their task easier and paying his taxes. Otherwise, coercive procedures will continue to be enforced indiscriminately.

The amount of the fines and the number of penalties assessed last year ought to be a warning to those who might be tempted to commit tax fraud.

Now let us review expenditures.

The budget is balanced: total expenditures equal total revenues.

The increases accrue in some part from the yearly costs of social services undertaken in 1979, notably the increase in rental rates, liability insurance for department heads and increased salaries for all temporary civil servants.

Increase in Traditional Expenses

Beginning in October 1979, these measures were accompanied by increases in educational services, staff salary increases and a general revision of pension and retirement funds.

Three billion francs have been set apart for these measures.

Apart from these short-term expenses, one can see an increase in total traditional expenses. It has been necessary to give some consideration to new and realistic measurements of ministerial staff, especially in the area of national education and health.

The ministries given priority have seen their credits increased in order to attain established goals.

In comparison with the original 1979 credits the following ministries received increases as follows:

--Ministry of National Education	1,808 million or 31 percent
--Ministry of Public Health	623 million or 23 percent
--Ministry of Rural Development	477 million or 29 percent*
--Ministry of Planning	340 million or 30 percent

Let us take a look at the distribution of expenditures by millions for 1980.

--The Public debt	4.212 million or 5.84 percent
--The Administration	403 million or .56 percent
--Resources of departments	29.680 million or 41.14 percent
--Public interventions	37.850 million or 52.46 percent

The public debt, which was 2.750 million in 1979 will reach 4.209 million in 1980, or an increase of 53 percent.

Although the increase is high in relation to 1979, it is a reasonable increase if we take into account our capacity for indebtedness. The internal debt increased from 2,166,930,000 francs to 2,790,230,000 francs, whereas the foreign debt, which was 586,720,000 francs in 1979 attained 1,502,050,000 francs in 1980. I must again point out that the figure would have been higher if the FRG had not made the pragmatic decision to cancel Niger's debt.

The resources of the government departments are 25 percent greater than in 1979, taking into account social services.

Public intervention accounts for 50 percent of the credits, partly because of the fact that the general budget's appropriation to the FNI [National Investment Fund] has increased to 26 billion francs, an increase of 5 billion francs from the original FNI figures in 1979.

An analysis of the various documents of the administration and the resources of the government departments reveals that personnel costs which were 10.3 billion in 1978 increased to 12.5 billion and will reach 18.2 billion in 1980, an increase of 46 percent for the 2 years.

These costs represent in 1980, 25 percent of the total expenditure and 61 percent of the specific sectors involved. Of this total, national education will use 5,299,100,000 francs or more than one-fourth, public health is next with 8 percent.

In 1980 material costs represent 13 percent of the total expenditures. They are less than last year.

It is advisable to note that housing credits, despite the fact that they constitute a negligible part of the total, have risen by 14 percent due, as you know, to the increase in rent.

Let us look at public interventions.

There are numerous sectors of intervention and 4 percent involve international intervention.

--Administrative interventions	11 percent
--Educational, sports and cultural interventions	3 percent
--Infrastructure	[number illegible] percent
--Investments	75 percent

Most of the interventions therefore go to investments.

We must, however, point out the increase in credits allocated to educational, sports and cultural interventions. The total has increased from 900 million to 1 billion, mostly for scholarships and training.

Among the administrative interventions we must note the case of the OPT [expansion unknown] which this year will need a subsidy in order to resolve certain financial difficulties.

There you have the general budget.

I will pass rapidly over the BAEMP which is balanced at 1,959,920,000 francs, or an increase of 22 percent.

Most of the income comes from the general budget in the form of a transfer (1.236 billion francs) and in the form of a subsidy (190 million).

In conclusion I would like to say that the 1980 budget represents special fiscal effort. It is up to each of us to see that the credits allocated in our specific areas are spent with strict adherence to the budget. Inspection of my departments will be better organized than in the past, therefore more severe, in order to avoid the embezzlements of public funds. I ask everyone of you to adhere to regulations in revenues as well as expenditures.

On the eve of the future plan, the state must maintain budgetary strictness which has made possible, along with other things, the respect and solicitude of which it is the subject.

Priority to Social Sector

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 24 Sep 79 p 9

[Article: "The Minister of Planning: 'FNI: Priority to the Social Sector'"]

[Text] Within the general budget a 26 billion credit is provided for the FNI [National Investment Fund] for 1979-1980. This credit represents 36 percent of that part of the general budget assigned to the investment program.

An increase of 5 billion in comparison with the allocation to the FNI in 1979 or about 23.8 percent can be noted here.

The FNI is divided into two parts.

The first part is primarily concerned with the development of natural resources: rural development, highway infrastructure and social services.

The second part is concerned with subsidies for the establishment or the stabilization of state companies or offices and also with the state's participation in international or interregional operations.

To be more specific, the first part of the FNI 1980 credit represents 18,556,820,000 francs or 3,620,120,000 more than in 1979. This represents an increase of 24.2 percent in comparison with the 1979 FNI credit.

The second part represents 7,443,180,000 francs or 1,379,880,000 more than in FNI 1979 credit.

The increase here is about 23.7 percent.

The essential characteristic of the 1980 FNI credit demonstrates the government's obvious willingness to invest in "key" sectors: agriculture, animal husbandry, mines and energy or the highway department, the social service sector.

Within the FNI credit for 1980, the sum 1,966,500,000 francs has been assigned to the sectors of agriculture, stock raising, mines and energy. This is 588,900,000 more than 1979 or a 42.74 increase.

In 1980 a total of 628,860,000 has been assigned to the highway department. The increase is 34.4 percent or 487,360,000 francs.

But it is the social services, education, training and health, which will receive the largest sums. This part of the 1980 FNI credit represents a total of 8,603,600,000 francs, which is 3,272,300,000 francs more, or an increase of 61.37 percent.

Primary and secondary education have been assigned a total of 3,522,500,000 francs or an increase of 1,896,500,000 francs, which represents an increase of 116.63 percent.

Higher education will have some 1,689,400,000 francs which is 16 times greater than the previous year. In the 1979 FNI credit this sector received 105,300,000 CFA francs.

In the 1979 FNI credit 973 million in investments were assigned to health. This year at 1,268,700,000 francs is provided in the FNI credit. This is 295.7 million more than last year.

The second part is made up of two sectors: the first of which covers state subsidies for stabilizing or establishing state companies or departments. This first sector remains at practically the same level. Last year 2,238,500,000 francs was provided; this year 2,530,700,000 CFA francs. Therefore, the second sector of this part covers the state's participation in the establishment of industrial units or support of already existing units, as well as the encouragement of small Nigerian industries. The sum of 3,964,393,000 CFA francs has been provided for this sector. This is an increase of 1,263,593,000 CFA francs in comparison with the 1979 FNI credit or a 46.59 percent increase.

Within this second sector of the second part we find the beginning or the continuation of significant operations which themselves promote the industrial sector of our economy: SONICAR [expansion unknown], Hotel Gaweve and the sugar complex in Tillabéri, now the subject of a feasibility and implementation study. Here one finds the willingness of the state to support, counsel and promote Nigerian enterprises. I am reminded here of the FNI support for OPEN (Office for the Promotion of Nigerian Enterprises).

It is necessary to say that the structure of the FNI in our country is different from the structure of the equipment budget in certain other countries for the simple reason that in those countries this part of the budget includes both the national effort and foreign aid in the form of subsidies or loans.

In the case of the FNI, we treat only the national efforts, the national resources to which we must add the subsidies which we receive from other countries or national organizations and the loans which Niger contracts on the international financial market.

In the field of school construction, for example, the sum of 3 billion has been provided under the 1979-1980 FNI credit. To this we must add a loan we are in the process of negotiating with the BIAO [International Bank for West Africa]-Paris of about 7 billion for the construction of a school with 500 places at Diffa, for another one of the same capacity at Dossou and for a teachers' training school with 400 places in Maradi. In

another instance, 743 million has been provided in the 1980 FNI credit for administrative infrastructure. To this must be added a loan of about 4.5 billion for the construction of two ministries: Planning and Youth and Sports.

Finally, the FNI represents a part of the total investment program to be implemented over the course of the year. But this fund uses exclusively national monies which the state puts at the disposal of investment programs.

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CSO: 4400

URANIUM PROSPECTING TO CONTINUE

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French 24 Sep 79 p 14

[Article by Gani Rabiou: "At the West-Afasto Meeting it Was Decided To Continue Uranium Prospecting"]

[Text] As scheduled (see last Monday's issue of SAHEL HEBDO), the tenth session of the representatives of Niger (ONAREM [National Office of Mineral Resources]), France (COGEMA [Nuclear Materials General Company]) and Japan (OURD [expansion unknown]) was held on 17 September at West-Afasto. Principal points on the agenda included an examination of documents concerning the progress of uranium prospecting, the study of a draft budget for 1980 and future work.

It is evident from the conclusions of this meeting that the various partners are quite optimistic about prospects for exploiting the mineral-bearing zone. For 4 years now, exploration to locate significant quantities of uranium has taken place in this area. The discussion therefore enabled the participants to assess the work already accomplished, which turned up significant indications of uranium in West-Afasto. The results of the work undertaken note that 21 meters of drilling have been completed out of the 27,000 anticipated. The remaining 6,000 meters will probably be completed by the end of October. A total of 95 drilling operations have been completed at a grid 400 meters.

Prospecting at a 200 meter grid is aimed at carrying out more than 130 drilling operations in order to better locate uranium-bearing beds. When this work is completed an accurate idea of the shape of a possible is determined.

Guided by the optimism they share concerning uranium mining in West-Afasto in the near future, the partners plan to renew their exploration concession which will soon expire. While awaiting the government's consent for this renewal, the partners must specify the area of the zone where they wish to pursue their exploration. In doing this, they must reduce the existing zone under observation which is 1,820 square km. Prospects are therefore

encouraging, because according to Sory Boubacar, director of Mines and Geology who attended the meeting as an expert: "We have the impression that we are not far from success and that our efforts will be rewarded. While awaiting the end of prospecting, work is continuing in an optimistic atmosphere. The partners intend to invest a little more than 3 billion CFA francs over the next 3 years in order to better define the zones containing uranium.

Thus, West-Afasto remains a new hope for our country, which explains the interest given to the progress of the work. If this objective is attained there will be five which our country and its partners will exploit. As a matter of fact, Çominak [Akouta Mining Company] and Somair [Air Region Mining Company] already provide us with the benefits of their activities. Tomorrow operations at the Imouraren deposits which contains 70,000 tons of uranium will begin. The Tassa N'Tagalgue mining company will soon begin to work the uranium-bearing reserves of this region. With these operations significant quantities of uranium will be marketed, which will facilitate the implementation of our development projects. Also, we will experience new increases in salaries which will improve even more the standard of living of all the country's social classes. Therefore, it is easy to see why uranium is an important product for us. One can also more fully appreciate the meaning of the head of state's statement on 22 April 1974 when he spoke about the exploitation of our natural resources: "There is one area which the Supreme Military Council must clarify immediately: The exploitation of the natural resources of our subsoil. The mining and marketing of them must be thought of only in terms of our country's development. Because, in addition to the aid which we receive and for which we are grateful, we need assets. We need capital in order to continue to plan, to undertake and to achieve more."

The exploitation of uranium-bearing zones is therefore part of the total objectives for our country's development. That is why we attach so much importance to what happens today in West-Afasto.

9161

CSO: 4400

U. K. DECISION NOT TO RENEW SANCTIONS WELCOMED

ZANU Has Reservations

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] THE British Government's decision not to renew the sanctions order against Zimbabwe Rhodesia was welcomed by most internal political parties yesterday — only ZANU expressed reservations.

Mr Andre Holland, the Rhodesian Front spokesman, commented crisply: "About time."

The National Unifying Force described the move as "positive proof" that an irreversible decision had been taken by Whitehall to return Zimbabwe Rhodesia to "legality".

"We welcome it as the end of long years of friction, and we look forward to the positive outcome of the political negotiations as a prelude to a period of economic and social reconstruction."

SUFFERING

Noting that sanctions had caused more suffering to the country's blacks, ZANU said it felt strongly that any premature lifting of the embargo would not be in the nation's interest.

The Zimbabwe Democratic Party commented: "The British decision is part and parcel of the

negotiating process. But since they have already agreed on the independence constitution and interim arrangements, there is no reason why Britain should renew the sanctions."

Mr Mike Mwambi, recently formed United African People's Union said the removal of sanctions had always been its prime objective, "and we welcome the move".

Some Sanctions To Remain

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 10

[Editorial: "Along the Road"]

[Text]

THE most conclusive step yet along the road to a settlement has been taken with the notice by the British Government that it will not renew sanctions when the order for renewal comes up in Parliament next week.

Though many sanctions regulations will remain in force under other Acts, the decision not to renew the main piece of legislation, and the introduction of a Bill to appoint a British governor, takes us firmly along the road to recognition.

It is difficult to envisage anyone taking too seriously the anti-trade regulations which will remain in force until the governor arrives in Salisbury.

The welcome news about the impending end to sanctions came at the same time as the cheerful announcement of a boost to the foreign currency allocation for commerce and industry.

Of particular importance is the assessment by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry that 7 000 jobs could be created or saved through the use of the extra currency by industrialists.

This is a good indication of what the removal of sanctions will mean for the mass of the people. With freer trade should come increased export earnings, more foreign currency and the chance for industry to expand.

The increased allocation for commerce should help to make it a brighter Christmas, at least for those who will be able to afford the imported items which have become something of a rarity.

Economist's Evaluation

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] THE lifting of sanctions would not necessarily solve most of the country's problems, says Mr John Robertson, an economist with a Salisbury merchant bank.

Mr Robertson, who addressed an audience of about 40 at the National Affairs Association weekly meeting in Salisbury yesterday, said it was reasonable to expect that Zimbabwe Rhodesian technology would benefit if sanctions were lifted. It

was important that local manufacturers were encouraged to reduce unemployment.

Manufacturing production doubled between 1968 and 1973 before the country's economy was affected by the world recession of 1974 and 1975. The Zimbabwe Rhodesian economy

was now recovering and this year's production should exceed the 1973 figure.

"The economy is a sensitive organism which has to be nurtured and it must have political stability." He added that there must be a chance for all skills to be used plus the

opportunity for advancement in the country.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia's raw materials would be in great demand with the lifting of sanctions and they would be the generator of the country's economy, he said. But if another world recession occurred, Zimbabwe Rhodesia might find so few buyers of its materials that there would have to be growth in the nation's secondary industries.

Zimbabwe Rhodesia was fortunate because it had great coal resources which could be exploited and used for producing liquid fuels and other essential products.

To construct a fuel plant similar to the Sasol 2 plant in South Africa would cost about \$1 000 million.

CSO: 4420

SITHOLE WARNS OUTSIDERS TO STOP MEDDLING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 7

[Text] The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole yesterday warned all foreign countries, including Tanzania, to stop meddling in the decolonisation process of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and said this was the sole responsibility of the British Government.

In a statement issued by his party headquarters in Salisbury the ZANU leader, who is attending the London constitutional conference, said any foreign interference at this time could only lead to confusion.

It was for this same reason--having too many "decolonising powers instead of one"--that the independence of Zimbabwe Rhodesia had taken so long to achieve.

He said: "Now that Britain has assumed the role of the colonial power, it is only fair that she should exercise fully her right as a decolonising power."

Supported

"The reason why the 39 Commonwealth countries (at their meeting in Lusaka) supported the British plan was recognition of this fact. If other foreign countries intervene at this point, they are not helping Zimbabwe to solve her problems."

Mr Sithole's remarks were at odds with the external alliance which has been seeking the support of Commonwealth frontline States for its stand on the British proposals.

Earlier this week, President Nyerere of Tanzania warned of a possible breakdown in the talks unless the British agreed to lengthen the two-month transitional period, and also removed Lieut-General Peter Walls from control of the country's armed forces.

And on Wednesday the Zambian leader, Kenneth Kaunda, flew to London in an effort to defuse the situation. He has had meetings with the PF leaders and Mrs Thatcher and her Foreign Secretary, Lord Carrington.

Yesterday the ZANU President said it was high time President Nyerere was reminded of the "true facts" about the PF, "on whose behalf he speaks".

The alliance, with its two military wings "always ready to exterminate each other", was not the only movement that had fought for Zimbabwe's independence, he said.

Mr Sithole catalogued the divisive actions of foreign countries, in particular the frontline States and the Organisation for African Unity.

CSO: 4420

ZANU CLAIMS AUXILIARIES, FORCES MISUSED

Campaigning for UANC Claimed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] ZANU has presented Mr Edward Mazaiwana, the acting Prime Minister, with a petition alleging misuse of the auxiliaries and certain elements of the security forces.

The petition, lodged with Mr Mazaiwana on Wednesday, claims the auxiliary forces now deployed "all over the country" have started UANC, and that the armed forces in certain areas are also doing the same thing.

Mr James Dzvova, publicity secretary for ZANU, said the petition had also been presented yesterday to Britain's representative in Salisbury, Mr Fraser Wilson, and Mr Jeffrey Davidow, the American special envoy here.

The six-page document says ZANU's intention is to "alert and sensitise the Government and other relevant authorities" on the issue, and calls on the authorities to stop the alleged abuse of the forces.

The petition also demands the complete integration of the auxiliaries with the security forces, if this is not possible.

ZANU calls for the auxiliaries to be disbanded.

A spokesman for Combined Operations Headquarters said last night that a copy of the allegations had not been presented to the Army and he was therefore unable to comment.

Mr Mazaiwana was not available for comment.

UANC Denial

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] THE UANC publicity and information secretary, Mr Chris Sakala, yesterday hit out at ZANU for alleging that the security force auxiliaries had already started campaigning for a UANC victory in the expected elections.

Mr Sakala said it was characteristic of ZANU that it had already seen another "gross irregularity", even before an agreement had been reached at the Lancaster House talks in London.

"ZANU knows that no other party can defeat the

UANC because of its massive support in and outside the country," he said.

He added that the auxiliaries were an integral part of the army. Some members were former terrorists with different political affiliations and ideologies.

"The claim that this organ of the Army is fighting for a UANC victory is nonsense because the UANC cannot control and direct the minds of the auxiliaries, some of whom belong to ZANU," Mr Sakala said.

CSO: 4420

TREASURY ISSUES NEW SHORT-TERM BONDS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] THE Government will this week launch a new type of loan—short-term, high-yield Treasury bonds.

The bonds, issued in amounts (and multiples) of \$4 000 with a 5.75 per-cent annual interest rate, will be redeemable in quarterly instalments from November 14 1980.

Said the Deputy Secretary of Finance, Mr B. Walters: "This is a new way of raising money for the Government direct.

"Something similar has been issued before to finance the Agricultural Marketing Authority, and the AMA bonds had very similar terms.

"We decided, not for any special reason, that we would bring these into our loan programme for the year and use this form of loan raising for our own purposes.

"It seemed to be the sort of thing that would

fit into the market, that the market would respond to. We think this is the sort of thing the market is looking for, and which will do well for us. You could say we are testing the market."

Technically, the issue will be unlimited, but if it goes "too high" the Government would "turn the tap off".

"We have not quite made up our minds at the moment just how much to take," said Mr Walters. "We are going to see how it does within the market."

The bonds will be negotiable, and transferable in multiples of \$400, but will not qualify as liquid assets for deposit-taking institutions such as building societies and commercial banks.

They will be available at the Reserve Bank in Salisbury or Bulawayo from Wednesday.

BETTER TIMES AHEAD PREDICTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 79 p 14

[Editorial: "'Better Life' Package For All"]

[Text] IT WAS almost like an Aladdin's cave being opened, revealing the promise of treasures we had almost forgotten existed — or a UDI Rip van Winkle, re-awakening to the world around him after a long sleep.

A few months ago came an increased holiday allowance outside the country, more recently the drop in the cost of petrol, paraffin, mealie meal, sugar and the pegging of the price of bread and last week the \$10 million foreign exchange bonanza for commerce and industry . . . and the man in the street.

It seemed almost too good to be true: on the one hand more jobs for our people and on the other the prospect of more essentials and luxuries in our shops — including, it seems, enough soap to make us the cleanest people in Africa!

Election gimmicks, say some. No, say others — a positive sign that we are about to rejoin the international community, putting nasty, punitive sanctions behind us.

True enough, African parties are thinking about the coming election but no one in their right mind can suggest that better holiday allowances or the importation of motor cars, smoked salmon and whisky is going to win many votes in the TTAs or townships.

It is a "better life" for all package — just the tip of what can come once sanctions are lifted, recognition comes and hopefully the war ends. Those who have expected or demanded more from the internal government would

put the blame where it belongs — on those who prolong the war and delay full independence.

The country, even now, has extra foreign currency to spend and it is confidently predicted that people are waiting in the wings to pour money into Zimbabwe Rhodesia once they get the settlement green light. Let them be shown this is a place for investment and opportunity but that we are not holding out a begging bowl — there is always a price attached.

No African government—and elsewhere has proved it to be only too true — can improve the lot of the masses overnight. Some never do: only a few with big homes, flashy cars and Swiss bank accounts reap the fruits of “freedom”.

Our present Government, and it has not been in power all that long, has taken steps in the right direction. Changes are already taking place; others will come speedily, others gradually, provided this country can be assured of continued reasonable government after the next election.

Let us hope that once normality is resumed we will remember those friends who saw us through the difficult days of ostracism and sanctions. It may be said they helped sustain UDI but without them the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, particularly the Africans, would have suffered even more than they have.

CSO: 4420

HOLIDAY BONUS MAY BE TOO LATE TO STIMULATE TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] **DELIGHTED** though commerce and industry may be over the \$10 million extra in foreign currency from the Government, it seems it might be too late as a Christmas present for shoppers.

Stores have still to be given details of their share of the \$3.6 million available to commerce but a spokesman for one said: "Mostly it will not be in time for us to order for the Christmas trade. Some goods, like South African dried fruits, will be in time but the bulk will only be available after a few months. Ordering and delivery takes a long time and cannot be done overnight."

But the spokesman said: "We are delighted the Minister has made this move. It is a boost for the whole country."

Another store says it is "hopeful" about getting extra goods in the shop before Christmas.

"We are planning for this and hope that it means a merrier Christmas for customers."

The allocations mean in effect that there will be increased imports of es-

tablished goods but householders should not expect a sudden re-appearance of well-known brands of consumer goods which have not been seen in this country since 1965.

IN BALANCE

For children it is in the balance whether there will be a wider range of toys by Christmas. A spokesman for a city toy store said he "thought" there might be more available.

"But we shall certainly follow our traditional policy of making as much as possible available for as many people as possible — that is getting cheaper toys which means we can sell in bulk."

A total of \$1 million has also been given for motor vehicles, but this will also be for established imports.

A motor industry source said: "It's great news but just now the money is distributed will be worked out by the relevant Cabinet committees. Aspiring buyers should not expect

to see a rash of exotic and unusual models on showroom floors."

An executive of a commercial organisation, who did not want to be named, said the Government could have avoided any possible Christmas disappointment for shoppers by giving early warning of its intentions.

"We could have planned accordingly and orders could have gone out sooner. This exercise is not an overnight decision and a lot of planning must have gone into it."

"Whether the goods will be here in time for Christmas depends on the currency allocation tariff items under which they are imported—some take very little organisation while others need months."

CONSERVATIVE CATHOLICS CHALLENGE SPONSORSHIP OF PF PROJECT

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] **CONSERVATIVE Catholics yesterday voiced concern about the reported sponsorship by Zimbabwe Rhodesian bishops of a pro-Patriotic Front organisation, the Zimbabwe Project.**

A report carried in the National Observer said on Friday that it had documents which named four bishops (of Bulawayo, Gwelo, Wankie and Umtali) and the Archbishop of Salisbury (the Most Rev. Patrick Chakaipa) as "sponsors" of the London-based body.

The organisation claims to raise money for ZAPU and ZANU "development projects" in Zambia and Mozambique, and to channel "assistance from church and other agencies" to what it terms "refugee camps".

The project involves a number of long-time opponents of a former Government.

The director is the Rev. Dieter Scholz (a senior Jesuit priest who used to be with the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace, and who was deported in 1977). The administrative secretary is Brother Arthur Dupuis (also connected with the commission, who was deported in 1978).

OPPOSITION

Projects officer is Mrs Judith Acton — see Todd

— who has spoken and written extensively in opposition to the Government.

The researcher is Sister Janice McLaughlin the Catholic nun who was deported in 1977. Soon after her deportation, she told American audiences that "armed rebellion" was the best medium for change in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, and that, had she been born black, "I would have been a terrorist".

One of the trustees of the project is Mr Guy Clutton-Brock, now 72, whose history of anti-Government activity dates back to 1959. Mr Clutton-Brock (of Cold Comfort Farm fame, when he attempted to run a non-racial community on his farm property), was the first white citizen to be deprived of his citizenship so that he could then be deported.

It is the association of local Roman Catholic hierarchy with these people — and with the project itself — that has upset a number of practising Catholics.

A group of 48 Salisbury Catholics said yesterday that they would press the Pastoral Council (the major lay body that provides a link between the clergy and the congregations) for an inquiry to be instituted into the link

between the bishops and the project.

'POLITICAL'

The spokesman for the group said: "We are worried about the tendency of the higher ranking clergy in our church to sympathise with terrorist-inclined movements.

"They are becoming more and more political in their thinking, and do not do nearly enough to help people resident in this country who suffer as a result of terrorist atrocities.

"Even if they maintain — as they probably will — that the Zimbabwe Project engages only in charitable work for the relief of refugees, why haven't they sponsored any local relief work for refugees from the tribal areas who have been driven out of their homes by terrorists?

"There is no excuse for their association with this dubious organisation as far as we are concerned — none whatever. As practising — and, I might add, contributing Catholics — we want a full explanation."

VAN DER BYL: RF TO PLAY MAJOR ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] THE Rhodesian Front has a major role to play, as the only organisation truly representative of the majority of Europeans in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Mr P. K. van der Byl, Minister of Transport and Power, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

The Minister was opening the Rhodesian Front fête in the Large City Hall, and was accompanied by his wife, Princess Charlotte.

"It is imperative that we revitalise ourselves however tired we may be," he said. "It is not just a question of political power. Those days have gone. It is to look after the interests of those we represent in this country.

"The RF is the only organisation that exists throughout the country at all levels and truly represents the majority of the European people.

"We are not against anybody, any race or party — except the country's enemies. But we are for ourselves and what we represent."

Mr van der Byl brought the large crowd a message from Mr Ian Smith, president of the party. "He will be back on Sunday. And whereas at the moment we don't know very much of what has been going on, when he comes he will put us in the picture.

Briefing

"The MPs will come up to Salisbury and be fully briefed, and will give their views. Then we will be able to decide on the right course to take.

"And once more we will know where we are going," he said.

The Prime Minister, Bishop Munzuru, did not bargain away the privileges of the white people, the Minister said.

"But in fact they have been frittered away with nothing particularly concrete in return. Our rights have been given away — our rights to participate in a Government of National Unity. No more will there be white Ministers to guide the administration.

"Ian Smith fought a rather lonely battle on behalf of us all and deserves every support we can give him in the days ahead."

Sunday would be the 14th anniversary of UDI. "What we held and believed in then appears perhaps to be largely lost. But I say to you, never regret that we took this brave and bold step.

"It was not a mistake, as our enemies make out. As a result of it we have achieved an identity as a country. We have built the second most extensive industrial complex in the whole of Africa and have made a tremendous success of it.

PRIDE

"We have had some wonderful years. So look back with pride, and look forward with courage."

The party could do no more now than try to guide events and adapt to them.

"We have to adapt, and we must continue to do everything we can to guide events as far as this is possible. We cannot give in and let down those who have made such tremendous sacrifices for us."

The party had a duty to those elderly people who could not leave this country because they had no assets elsewhere, and nowhere to go.

"Our duty, no matter how difficult the circumstances and how obscure the road ahead, is to see that these people can continue to live in the sort of conditions to which they have been accustomed; to see that they do not have to leave the country as refugees.

"This is our task for the future," he said.

CSO: 4420

POLICE RESERVE TESTS BLACK RECRUITS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] About 200 Africans drawn from the under-38 age group and from all walks of life including 10 volunteers, yesterday reported for the second intake of the Police B Reserve at Morris Depot, Salisbury.

The men, who will undergo 24 days military training, yesterday went through registration and medical tests. Those who passed were issued with kit. Training begins today.

Six volunteers passed the aptitude test which Assistant Commissioner B. L. Nightingale said was designed to determine their capabilities in the English language.

Said Mr M. Mdwana, of Salisbury: "We have to accept national service because it makes you a man. We also realise we have to defend our country."

Assistant Commissioner Nightingale said all the men had satisfied the basic requirement of three years' secondary education and seemed to have overcome the apprehensions that were experienced by the first intake.

Volunteer Mr Jeffrey Greyson (17) said he was very happy to have been accepted.

"I have always wanted to do something for my country. Two of my brothers are soldiers in the Army," he said.

Inspector George Woodman, one of the instructors, said the recruits would be deployed to the operational areas to man road blocks and escort convoys. They would also be sent to towns and cities for guard duties in the curfew areas and join their white counterparts on cordon-and-search duties.

CSO: 4420

BOMB EXPLODES IN UMTALI DEPARTMENT STORE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

UMTALI

A BOMB exploded in a major department store in Umtali at 9.30 yesterday morning, fatally injuring two women and extensively damaging the store.

The incident—the third bombing here in a month—was confirmed by a military headquarters communique in Salisbury but it gave few details, reports Iana.

A Police spokesman said one of the women had a leg blown off in the blast and her other leg was amputated in hospital. She died there soon after.

The second woman lost a hand in the blast—it was found among rubble and clothing in the shop—and she died later yesterday afternoon.

A woman shop assistant suffered from shock and a burst eardrum.

Both fatally injured women were severely burnt in the blast.

The bomb wrecked the ceiling of the men's department of Melkie's store in the city's Main Street and blew a hole about 15 cm deep in the concrete floor.

The windows facing out from the section were also blown out, showering passers-by with fragments of glass and display goods and damaging several cars parked outside the building.

SEALED OFF

Police, army bomb disposal experts, ambulances and fire engines were on the spot within minutes of the blast and sealed off the area as the injured were whisked

away to hospital and police and soldiers raked through debris for evidence.

A fire broke out shortly after the explosion but it was quickly brought under control by Umtali Fire Brigade.

A window-dresser — standing only about a metre from where the bomb detonated — had only glass fragments in his hair and his trousers burnt.

Mrs Eileen Phillips, the wife of the Mayor of Umtali, was walking past the shop, as were several other women, when the bomb went off. She was showered with glass spla-

ters, but suffered no injuries.

The bomb was "the biggest of the three we've had so far," a source said. "It could have been worse, but the men's department is enclosed on three sides and has clothing all along the walls and that must have contained a fair amount of the force of the blast."

A shopper who was in the store at the time commended the staff. "The women were very calm and led us down the back stairs to the rear entrance

of the building," she said.

The first terrorist bomb attack came on October 15 when an explosion ripped the roof off Tip-Top Fashions, but injured only one man slightly after the owner evacuated everyone from the store, having noticed a suspicious parcel.

The second was on November 2 after a man with a bomb in a pillow case carried on his head walked into Bhadella's Wool Shop, dumped his lethal parcel and walked out.

EX-TERRORIST TELLS OF ANTI-WAR SHIFT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] **THE WAR** has shifted from a military to a political battle to be solved at a conference table, and for this reason more and more terrorists are waiting for a chance to come home, said a former terrorist, Godfrey Mupinda, known by his comrades as Geos Tafirenyika.

In good English, Mr Mupinda yesterday replied to reporters' questions near Salisbury, where he had been flown by security forces to be interviewed.

"He returned to the Belingwe-Shabani area, to take advantage of the Government's amnesty programme," said a security forces spokesman.

Mr Mupinda, who has been in the country for one and a half years, has risen to the rank of Section Security Officer in Sector 3, Belingwe Tribal Trust Land. He left his group and walked into Mataga base camp without weapons on November 1, the spokesman told reporters.

After straying from his group to find medical treatment he was disarmed pending further interrogations by the section commander. Mean-

while Air Force helicopters had dropped leaflets announcing the amnesty and Mr Mupinda took advantage of the programme.

He left Zimbabwe Rhodesia voluntarily in 1976 to spend the first six months of training in Mozambique and a further year in Tanzania.

Back in the country, he was one of a group of terrorists who attacked Masasi Mission in December last year.

The morale among the terrorists in the Belingwe and Shabani areas was low now, because they had an insufficient supply of weapons and food was

in very short supply, he said.

There was also dissension between the commanders and cadres of the terrorist forces because most cadres wanted to take advantage of the amnesty, while their leaders insisted on fighting.

There were divisions among the ZANLA forces: those that supported the detained leaders in Mozambique and those that supported the PF, he said.

The terrorists in the bush are praying for the success of the London peace conference, and if it fails most would not want to go on fighting, according to Mr Mupinda.

CSO: 4420

REFUGEE CAMP PROBLEMS REPORTED

Gwelo Build-up

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 11

Text] Since the curfew area was extended to cover a large part of the district outside the city's boundaries last month, municipal officials are facing a new refugee problem.

Families who formerly lived in what is now the curfew area are moving into the city and taking over any accommodation they can find--including vacant houses and servants' quarters.

This applies in what were formerly the European areas and as their occupation is illegal they are living without light, water or sanitation.

Gwelo's chief health inspector, Mr H. K. C. Low, said this could quickly create a health hazard. "Where we find such cases we try to get them out but doing this is not an easy matter."

Mr Low said some people did not pay enough attention to what is happening in their own servants' quarters.

In one case two employees at one house each brought in their families to live in the quarters--and there were six children in one family and five in the other.

Another indication of the size of the refugee problem is that the Mkoba clinic is now treating about 900 outpatients a day. Six months ago the figure was about 600 a day.

Mr Low said the nursing sisters at the clinic were doing a lot of work which in the old days would have been left to the Medical Officer of Health.

They diagnose sickness and if it is something they cannot cope with they refer the patient to the general hospital. If the patient has a local address then the council accepts responsibility, but if he has an outside address then he goes to Government outpatients.

The position generally with refugees has not worsened in the last month, says Mr Low, but it has not got any better.

Mr Low said there were 10 cases of anthrax being treated in hospital in Gwelo but this did not mean that the 10 cases were from Gwelo.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital catered for the whole of the Midlands area.

There had been no deaths from anthrax. "These normally happen outside Gwelo when they cannot get medical attention," he said. "In the old days if you got anthrax you died. But now, if treated with modern drugs, it is a matter of days and you are up and away again."

Prostitution, Violence at Harare

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 11

[Text] **REFUGEES at the Harare Musika transit camp in Salisbury are complaining of prostitution, noisy drinking parties and night fights by some of the residents.**

They claim scores of unmarried women have no reason to be living in the camp as they are not refugees. Some are well-known prostitutes, they say. Mr John Mrewa, a voluntary worker among the refugees, said about a quarter were genuine refugees. "All the others are squatters and among them are prostitutes."

The prostitutes admit they are in the camp only to make money, and they always have hordes of drunken boyfriends around them.

Fights usually start among these boyfriends who beat up anybody and throw stones at other squatter shelters.

"These fights and loose morals are disturbing the peace of the poor refugees who have nowhere else to go and are generally involved in the stoning," Mr Mrewa said.

WOUNDS

"A known prostitute living next door to me

had to stay three weeks in hospital with wounds inflicted on her by the boyfriend. But, in the meantime, an innocent woman refugee sustained a head injury, and only a few days ago a fleeing boyfriend nearly landed on a two-week-old baby in a nearby shelter."

On Wednesday Mr Mrewa spent the night in a cell at Matapi Police station, having been mistaken for a trouble-maker by the Police, who had been called to one of the fights near his shelter.

He says he is planning, on behalf of the refugees, to approach the relevant authorities and the Government for the removal of the undesirable elements.

A Police spokesman said that there have been incidents of fights and soliciting in the camp, although these are no more than in other parts of Salisbury.

CSO: 4420

TAX BREAK PLANNED FOR FARMERS FORCED TO ABANDON LAND

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 2

[Text] Landowners have been granted a temporary respite from paying taxes on farms they have been forced to abandon under a scheme announced by the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr W. Mthimkulu, last night.

In a statement issued in Salisbury, Mr Mthimkulu said his Ministry had advised all rural councils of a scheme which would enable them to defer the collection of taxes on certain abandoned farms.

"The Ministry will make interest-free loans available to councils in respect of deferred tax due on these abandoned farms, provided that the scheme will not apply to properties of 100 hectares or less, or to properties which have not been farmed commercially for the last three years.

Deferred

"It is emphasised that so far as the farm owner is concerned his obligation to pay the tax due to the rural council is only being deferred. The tax debt will accumulate but it will be subject to annual review by the rural council concerned," the Minister said.

The loan scheme will assist rural councils in securing the funds necessary for road work, as well as landowners who are unable to farm their properties under present conditions.

In implementing the scheme, cognisance had been taken off the fact that before any land may be transferred to a new owner, the taxes on it must have been paid for five years prior to the transfer.

CSO: 4420

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN ELECTRICAL POWER WITHIN DECADE SEEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 3

[Text] **SELF-SUFFICIENCY** in electrical power could be achieved within the next decade, the chief engineer and manager of a firm of consultant engineers, Mr John Hammill, said yesterday.

Mr Hammill was talking at a Rotary Club lunch in Salisbury on electrical power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He said there were plans to build a thermal power station at Wankie, to extend the south bank of the Kariba hydro-electric station and to build another hydro-electric power station at Mupata Gorge on the Zambezi.

The thermal power station had first priority as it would be the quickest to develop. It could provide power by 1982 if plans went ahead at the beginning of the new year.

CAPACITY

It would need 8.5 million tonnes of low grade coal a year, and 72 million litres of water from the Zambezi a day.

The station at Wankie would have the same capacity as the Kariba complex but thermal power was not as cheap as hydro-electric power.

The thermal power station project would cost in the region of \$450 million, as would a hydro-electric power development at Mupata Gorge. The extensions to the Kariba station would cost about \$100 million.

SETTLEMENT

However, these developments were necessary to meet the increased demand for power which would spring from a political settlement.

The normal load growth rate in the world was 5 percent. Since 1965 it had risen to 14 percent in Zimbabwe Rhodesia and would increase at a greater rate with a settlement.

Mr Hammill said that with the new power stations planned, self-sufficiency could be achieved and it would be unnecessary to consider the use of nuclear power until the end of the century.

BRIEFS

SFA DEFENDED—Any suggestion that the Pfumo reVanhu be disbanded or suspended during the transitional period leading to elections should be treated with contempt, said Commander Max, the security forces auxiliary deputy chief of staff. In an interview last week, Commander Max, former ZANLA terrorist who established the first "free zone" in the Msana TTL last year, said the Pfumo reVanhu had been widely accepted by the innocent tribespeople as their guardians and protectors. He said that it was the numerous successes of the SFA that the external nationalist alliance was afraid of. "We are part of the masses and we enjoy their popular support, because what the people want is peace and not the wanton murders that are being perpetrated by the external nationalist alliance," said Comrade Max. He vehemently denied that the auxiliaries supported any political party, and said that when he forsook violence in favour of peace he had done so in the interests of the nation. "Pfumo reVanhu do not play the tune of any political party. We guard and protect everyone from the enemy, regardless of political affiliations. This is the role that we are going to carry on with during the transitional period," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Nov 79 p 4]

30 KILLED IN WAR—Combined Operations Headquarters yesterday reported the deaths of 30 people in the terrorist war. Private Benjamin Rosely Edwards (21), single and from Bulawayo, was killed in action. The murder by terrorists was reported of Mr Kingsley E. Harris, a 38-year-old teacher who was married with two children and whose home was in Marandellas. He died in a terrorist ambush in the Marandellas farming area late on Friday afternoon. All next of kin have been informed. Security forces have killed 23 terrorists, four terrorist collaborators and one stock thief. Four black civilians have been killed in crossfire. [Text] [Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Nov 79 p 1]

PARLIAMENT MUST RATIFY SETTLEMENT--Any agreement reached at the Lancaster House talks must be submitted to Parliament, the Rhodesia Christian Group said yesterday. "The committee of the Rhodesia Christian Group meeting in Salisbury drew attention to the vital necessity of any agreement at Lancaster House being submitted to the Parliament of Zimbabwe Rhodesia as the elected representative of our people," said a statement. "Should an attempt be made by Britain to bypass Parliament the result would be an externally imposed tyranny to which Christians would not owe the moral obligations normally due to government. "In view of the real danger of a marxist takeover, Parliament has an absolute duty to assert and to insist on the right vested in it by the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 3]

BRITISH FEES PROTESTED--University students in Zimbabwe Rhodesia have sent a letter to the British Government condemning its decision to charge foreign students full tuition fees from next year. The message states that "the demands made on the students for full tuition fees is a practical blunder in that it exposes the British to the Third World's wave of hysteria". Mr Peter Ngoreta, chairman of the Students' Representative Council at the university, said if they did not get any reaction from the British Government as a result of their letter, they would "take further action". He said the course of action would depend on the situation. "The British must find a way of overcoming their problems, but not by depriving students of the opportunity to learn," he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 2]

SOME SCHOOLS REOPENED--Terrorist action has resulted in 1794 primary schools being closed, of which 335 have reopened, and to the displacement of 385 000 children and nearly 9 000 teachers, the Secretary for Education, Mr A. J. Smith, said yesterday. Opening the new Kutsaga Primary School, near Salisbury, Mr Smith said thousands of refugee children had been brought by their parents to the urban areas. Thanking the Tobacco Research Board for helping children acquire education, Mr Smith recalled that Kutsaga Primary School had opened in 1958 on an unaided basis at the Tobacco Research Station with one class of 34 pupils. Following the expropriation of the station to provide for airport extensions the school was allowed to remain temporarily in its original premises while new buildings were constructed. Enrolment had now reached 300, Mr Smith said. "To date 1794 primary schools have been closed by terrorist action, of which 355 have reopened. The balance of 1 459 primary schools still unopened--many of them totally destroyed--has led to the displacement of 385 000 children and nearly 9 000 teachers. You children are some of the lucky ones." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 10 Nov 79 p 2]

MINERAL PRODUCTION—Mineral production is likely to hit the \$300 million mark by the end of this year, the acting Minister of Mines, Mr W. D. Walker, said yesterday. In a statement issued in Salisbury, Mr Walker said the value of mineral production for September had been \$29,44 million, bringing the total value for the first nine months of the year to \$214,7 million. "Earlier this year the Minister of Mines, Senator Chief Ndiweni, predicted that the value of production for 1979 should reach \$280 million and that \$300 million might be expected for 1980. "Indications are that if production is maintained at present levels for the rest of this year, a figure of \$300 million is likely to be reached by the end of 1979." A total production of \$330 million for next year was not beyond the bounds of possibility, Mr Walker said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 6]

WAR CASUALTIES—Terrorists have murdered 12 black civilians in the operational areas and seven more have been killed by one terrorist landmine. A Combined Operations Headquarters communique, issued last night, also reported that security forces had killed 12 terrorists and six terrorist collaborators and captured quantities of weapons and equipment. In the south-east operational area seven labourers were killed and three injured when the tractor and trailer on which they were travelling detonated a landmine. The injured were taken to hospital by security forces. In the same operational area terrorists murdered 11 black civilians. Only one of the victims had been identified last night. He was a Mr Mannobo, who was murdered at his kraal early on Monday morning. On Tuesday night a terrorist gang with collaborators entered the labour quarters on a farm in the north-eastern operational area, demanding food. After being fed, the gang marched the labour force into the bush where the collaborators stoned the captives. One man was killed and 25 others injured. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

DANGEROUS CONSEQUENCES OF TROVOADA'S ARREST STRESSED

Libreville L'UNION in French 19 Oct 79 p 5

[Article by Jean Bilinga: "The Trovoada Affair: an Unfortunate Precedent"]

[Excerpts] The Miguel Trovoada affair, which produced an unfortunate precedent in the history of the UN, has ended for the moment in the arrest and detention of the former prime minister in the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

We recall that on Thursday 4 October the resident representative of the organization accredited to the island and based in Libreville, Boukari Djobo, went to the neighboring country at the express request of Secretary General Kurt Waldheim; his mission was to inform himself and assure himself of the inviolability of the UN stations in Sao Tome.

On the very morning of his arrival Mr Djobo was received by the secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Joaquin Raphael Branco (Maria Amorin being in New York for the UN General Assembly).

The Sao Tomian version of events was that the UN could only grant political asylum to someone of ambassadorial rank, although its stations and personnel have the status of inviolability and immunity.

That version contradicts the facts that took place in Chile, for example, where persecuted people found refuge in international territory; Latin American traditions of political asylum being very scrupulously observed, the Chilean armed forces respected the rule.

The Sao Tomian government, unlike the Chilean, is claiming that Miguel Trovoada and his family were in those offices illegally, and that the UN "was violating the country's national sovereignty" by protecting the fugitives, handling the affair in a high and mighty way and even accusing the representative of setting himself up as an inopportune "adviser" to an independent government.

To Mr Branco, who came to reinforce Leonel d'Alva, minister of National Education, formerly in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, Mr Trovoada had committed a "political crime:" there had been serious criticism of him at the time of a

meeting of the Coordinating Committee (which we talked about in an article on 6 October 1979).

While Mr Trovoadá was hoping to leave the island and "go through Gabon"--without stating in what country of destination he hoped to land--the authorities in place were showing themselves to be "surprised" by his flight, indicating that "no police action was in progress" against the disgraced former prime minister.

Be that as it may, after his arrest on the afternoon of 4 October 1979, while Boukari Djobo was conferring with the São Tomian leaders, Mr Trovoadá was transferred to the central prison, near Fort San Sebastian, the former headquarters of the lugubrious "Pide" (Portuguese police).

The reasons for eliminating Miguel Trovoadá are still hidden, but a quick analysis of the political, social and economic situation of the country makes it obvious that he was at once an embarrassing element for the coming presidential elections of 1980, a moderate tendency holding back the socialism exhibited by President Manuel Pinto da Costa, a popular figure involuntarily draining off the discontent of the masses (notably at the time of the demographic census) and finally an obstacle to the ambitions of Minister Daniel Lima Daio, the regime's gray eminence.

8946

CSO: 4400

TWO FRG FINANCIAL COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 16 Oct 79 p 3

[Unattributed article]

On 15 October, 1979, Republic of Senegal Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs Ousmane Seck and FRG Ambassador to Dakar Alexander Torok, surrounded by their closest aides, signed two financial cooperation agreements opening up the possibility for Senegal to obtain from the Reconstruction Credit Institution [KFW] loans for a total of 148.95 million DM, or nearly 17.45 billion CFA francs.

The first agreement, involving a total of 135.95 million DM, concerns the following areas of cooperation:

Water supply and irrigation: 5.8 billion

Construction of silos for grain storage: 517 million

Construction of regional slaughterhouses: 816.5 million

Construction of the Tambacounda-Mali Border highway: 8.38 billion

Financial assistance to the Senegalese Financial Company for Development of Industry and Tourism [SOFISEDIT]: 575 million

The second agreement signed authorizes KFW financing in currency for the supplying of industrial equipment and chemical, plant and pharmaceutical products up to 1 billion CFA francs.

The financing conditions offered by the FRG within the framework of these loans are very mild and will be handled in two ways:

For one part of the package -- that is, 957 million DM (11.2 billion CFA francs) -- 50-year term, deferred 10 years, interest rate: .75 percent per year.

For the second part -- 53.25 million DM (6.25 billion CFA francs) -- 30-year term, deferred 10 years, interest rate: 2 percent.

Thus, Senegalese-German financial and technical cooperation is going very well. Every 2 years, the representatives of the two governments meet and set up an investment program. The last meeting, held in Dakar in March 1979, resulted in these two intergovernmental agreements which make up the first stage in the execution of the biennial program.

According to Minister Ousmane Seck, another stride has been made in German-Senegalese cooperation and the magnitude of the loans offered to our government "is enough in itself to demonstrate the depth of the FRG's commitment to us to promote Senegal's economic and social development."

Ousmane Seck chose to bring up the difficulties that characterize the current international situation marked by the continuation and aggravation of the economic crisis. Inflation continues at a gallop in the industrialized countries where gross prices have increased 11 to 13 percent during the first 4 months of 1979, the minister pointed out.

"The developing countries, for their part, are helpless or almost helpless witnesses to the hypertrophy of their indebtedness and the continued increase in their deficit, which will surpass 50 billion dollars in 1980," the minister also stated. "Faced with this situation," he said however, "our country has taken internal reorganizational and corrective measures which rely on international organizations and friendly countries for support."

He emphasized that in that regard the FRG plays a principal role thanks to a massive, effective contribution. He expressed his satisfaction with the personal role played by Ambassador Torok, and at the moment when Torok is preparing to leave Senegal after "5 years of a brilliant and fruitful ambassadorship." Ousmane Seck did not fail to put special emphasis on "the personal radiance made up of intelligence, courtesy and warm friendship which will remain imprinted in our memories."

Taking the floor in turn, the FRG ambassador began by lamenting the fact that the North-South Dialogue had not ended with the hoped-for results. "Nevertheless," he said, "we must not lose hope."

In regard to German-Senegalese cooperation, he expressed his satisfaction with the "tangible results" obtained in very diverse areas. "Our cooperation is going very well and will develop even more," he affirmed before inviting the minister to entertain the same friendly relations with his successor, who will take over very soon.

11937

CSO: 4400

'AFRIQUE DEFENSE' GIVES FACTS ON ARMED FORCES

Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Oct 79 pp 56-63

[Article: "The South African Armed Forces"]

[Text] Until 1974 the main assignment of the South African army was to maintain order and counter guerrilla warfare, on the one hand, and control and observation of the Cape Road on the other. However, the upheaval caused by the Portuguese revolution and the rapid decolonization which followed (Mozambique became independent in June 1975 and Angola on 11 November 1975), depriving South Africa of its traditional buffer zones, put it in the front line, thus forcing it to reconsider the missions of the South African armed forces without, nevertheless, neglecting the maintenance of public order.

Since then, the difficult problems faced by the development of the situation in Namibia and Rhodesia-Zimbabwe have only accelerated the new orientation of South African defense, aimed at facing an eventual conventional conflict. For this reason appropriations for South African defense have been rising impressively over the past few years. In the 1978-79 fiscal year the South African defense budget totaled 2.28 billion rands (\$2.62 billion), as against 886 million rands in 1975. This puts South Africa on an equal footing with South Korea (\$2.6 billion), ahead of Spain (\$2.36 billion) and Belgium (\$1.83), and close to the Israeli level (\$3.31 billion) and of that of Sweden (\$2.95 billion).

Therefore, in terms of defense spending, South Africa is the leading military power in Africa, almost equal to Egypt (\$2 billion 814 million). In 1978-1979 these expenditures accounted for 20 percent of the budget, compared with 17 percent in 1976. In terms of the GNP (\$43.8 billion in 1977), this budget accounts for 5.1 percent as against 3.2 percent in 1974. This enables us to appreciate the South African defense effort for each of three arms: land forces, aviation, and navy, considering, each time, the size of the manpower, quality of armaments, and volume of infrastructures.

The South African Army

Total Strength

Overall, the total strength of the South African army rose from 47,500 to 65,000 men between 1975 and 1978; this was achieved by extending the duration of military service which rose from 18 months in 1975 to 24 months in 1978. The army alone has 50,000 men plus 2,100 women of the career forces. The career forces of the three arms (20,000 men) consist of career soldiers and volunteers who serve no less than 6.5 years. Quite recently changes were made aimed at raising this share from the current 16 percent to 30 percent. The main task of the permanent force is to provide the administration, training, and cadres for the conscripts, or the Citizen Force. In times of war the two forces would merge.

The Citizen Force of the Land battle corps consists of conscripts and reserves. The conscripts total 43,000 out of a total of 49,000 in the three arms. The reserve personnel total 140,000 out of 180,000 in the three arms. They serve 30 days annually for eight years. The Citizen Force is similar to the British Territorial and Volunteers Reserve after which it was structured. Actually, both military titles and ceremonies are similar.

The "commandoes" number over 100,000 in the army (and over 20,000 in the air force). They are not shock forces as in most of the countries. They consist of conscripts and reserves. The term commando was, in fact, invented by the Boers, in the 1880's. These are lightly armed units in small 150-men detachments. Five of them make an infantry battalion. Such units, distributed throughout the country, are essentially entrusted with protecting sensitive industrial areas (plants, mines, electric power plants, etc.), agricultural (farms) or administrative projects. For this reason the commandoes keep their weapons at home. Such forces consist exclusively of South African whites. Over a 10 year period they are called to active duty for three-week periods.

The police forces total 40,000 men (21,000 white and 19,000 black), and over 20,000 reserves. A special unit within this police was set up after the Sharpeville disturbances. It numbers 3,500 men specialized in urban antiguerrilla warfare. This unit, which is not multiracial, was identified in Rhodesia-Zimbabwe before 1975, as well as in Namibia. Among others, it is armed with 80 Saracen APCs.

Structures

The Command:

All units of the defense force are under the orders of a commandant-general answerable to the Ministry of Defense. He has authority over the chiefs of general staff of the army, navy, and air force. Furthermore, he has under him a quartermaster-general and a surgeon-general whose functions are essentially administrative.

However, by presidential authority the State Security Council is in charge of coordinating internal with external security. In the implementation of this policy the Ministry of Defense is in charge of external security while the BOSS (Bureau of State Security) is in charge of internal security. The BOSS accomplishes this on the basis of information provided by the security and police forces. Nevertheless, because of security problems, a ministry of police (now a Ministry of Justice, Police and Prisons) was established in 1966.

More specifically, the command structure in the army takes place on a territorial base. Each command is responsible for counter-insurrection operations in its zone. Thus, there are nine specific areas: Western Province Command, Eastern Province Command, Orange Free State Command, North Western Command, North Transvaal Command, Witwaterstrand Command, Southern Cape Command, and South West Africa Command which must deal with SWAPO guerrilla infiltrations.

Each command region is controlled by the members of the permanent force. They have under their orders units of the Citizen Force and the commandoes deployed in various units in order of numerical strength: infantry, armor, artillery, and signals.

Training:

Within these groups the conscript training (Citizen Force) is organized. The conscripts are trained by the Permanent Force. The training takes one month but become gradually extended. For this reason the training is particularly tough and intensive. After the period of training the recruits are assigned to the different services according to their aptitudes. However, those who have displayed particular talents go through a cycle of "elite unit" (paratroopers). However, efforts are made to develop a substantial multivalence among the different units. Each corps has a training school (Corps School) which deals essentially with the Citizen Forces and provides very advanced training. The commandoes undergo 12 months of very intensive training at the Danie Theron Combat School, focused on counter-guerrilla warfare and the maintenance of order.

The Permanent Forces undergo basic training of different durations, according to their skills. It averages 12 months and is quite advanced and very intensive. To this purpose the military installations and training infrastructure of the Saldanha Bay Military Academy will be expanded. Furthermore, all army officers are given high-level training in artillery at the Potchefstroom Artillery School. In 1973 the decision was made to undertake the extensive recruitment of white women. The number of women training at the George Army Women's College was to be tripled.

Finally, we should note that all South Africans have amassed at home an arsenal consisting of hand guns, rifles, or hunting rifles, many of them manufactured in South Africa. However, a great variety of other arms may

be found (Marlin, Winchester, Remington). Thousands of marksmanship or weapons clubs have been opened and marksmanship exercises have been organized in schools and universities.

Operational Deployment:

Within each command the permanent forces are organized in battalions with smaller service units. The units of the Citizen Force can be quickly mobilized and, blended with the permanent force, form brigades and task forces. These units are organized as follows: Two armored brigades, four motorized brigades, three paratroop battalions, 11 artillery regiments, nine light artillery regiments, 10 engineer squadrons, and five signals regiments. These are all cadre units. They constitute two divisions within an army corps but the three general staffs are kept active.

Armaments

The armaments of the Republic of South Africa used in antiguerrilla operations are in abundant supply and of good quality.

Light Arms

Individual weapons: British pistols: Webley 38 Mk 4, Enfield 38. Revolver MO2 Mk 1, Smith and Wesson 38; Belgian pistols: Browning HP 35 (high power), 9 mm, made by Herstal, based on an American model; Submachine guns: UZI (Israeli), Ingram (American), Sterlings (British), and use of all the Sten and Patchett submachine guns, Rhodesian LDP, manufactured by the LDP company is Salisbury and marketed by Firearms International, Joubert Park in South Africa; R 76, made by Northwood Development in Salisbury, of complete Rhodesian design; Rifles: The reserves are armed with Lee Enfield: No 1 Mk III, and No 4; Assault rifles: The Belgian FAL (7.62 mm); the South African R1 (7.62 mm); the R4, an entirely South African in design and manufacturing (caliber 5.56).

Joint automatic weapons: Machine guns: Belgian MAG (7.62 mm); Browning "point 30," American (caliber 7.62); Browning "point 50," American (caliber 12.7); British machine gun Bren L 34 (caliber 7.62). Hand grenades are of Belgian origin, manufactured by Mecan or FRP, or else South African, manufactured locally, with the Energa or Super Energa available locally.

Heavy Arms: British mortars, 51 and 81 mm; American mortars, 107 and 81 mm, and Israeli mortars, 60, 81, and 120 mm.

Armored Vehicles

Armored cars: 2,000 ELAND armored cars of South African manufacturing, armed as follows: 90 mm cannon or 60 mm howitzer and one 7.62 mm Browning machine gun; 230 British made Ferret armored cars (one 7.62 mm machine gun), delivered in 1963 and 1964; 50 Staghound M 6, American made, with a 37 mm cannon and a 7.62 mm machine gun (it appears that this vehicle is used for training purposes only).

Armored Personnel Carriers: 600 BATEL of South African design and manufacturing, equipped with a 7.61 mm machine gun; 250 SARACEN, British made, armed with a 7.62 mm machine gun or a 12.7 mm machine gun; 280 of these vehicles were delivered by Great Britain between 1957 and 1960. Therefore, the South African army is well equipped with antiguerrilla weapons or weapons suitable for strike or pursuit operations. However, in terms of weapons at its disposal should a conventional conflict break out, the situation is entirely different.

Tanks

Medium Tanks: 150 Centurion Mark 5 type, 83.4 mm/70 caliber, with two 7.62 mm machine guns. They were delivered by Great Britain between 1955 and 1959; additionally, 41 Centurion tanks were supplied by Jordan in 1974. They are of the Mk 7 type with a cannon of the same caliber as the other but somewhat improved in terms of their pull-out system and greater munitions storage (61 rounds) with two 7.62 mm Browning machine guns; 20 Comet tanks, the predecessors of the Centurions, delivered in 1950, armed with a 83.4 mm cannon and two 7.62 mm machine guns; 35 Sherman M 4 tanks, delivered immediately after the end of World War II, armed with a 76.2 mm cannon and two machine guns (7.62 mm and 12.7 mm). The last two types are used mainly in training.

Light Tanks: The 90 M 41 Walker Bulldog, delivered by Jordan in 1976, armed with a 76.2 mm cannon and a 7.62 mm machine gun.

Artillery

Self-propelled Cannons: 50 Sexton, armed with a 87.6 mm cannon (25 pounder). This type of self-propelled cannon was developed on the basis of a chassis of the Canadian version of the American Sherman, the Ram. Its gun has a 12.2 km range. This self-propelled cannon, from World War II, is now used by the Portuguese army alone, in a modernized version, replacing its British gun with a 105 mm American gun, as had been the case with the Italian version. This gun was delivered immediately after World War II; 15 M 7 Priest, which had been delivered during the Korean War. The M 7 Priest made of an American Sherman chassis on which a 150 mm gun with a 15 km range was mounted.

Motorized Infantry Carriers Accompanying the Tanks: The 50 M 3 Al White, delivered in 1957 and 1958 are half tracks armed with two machine guns of 7.62 mm and 12.7 mm.

Ground-Ground Artillery: 125 25 pounder or 87.6 mm cannons, elevation -5/ + 40, 5 rounds per minute. These British made guns have a range of 12.280 km; 150 105 mm American guns M 101 A 1, elevation -5/ + 66, range, 11 km, 8 rounds per minute; 60 139.7 mm British guns, elevation -5/ + 45, 14.8 km range, 2 rounds per minute; 60 M 114 155 mm guns, elevation -2/ + 63, range 16.6 km, 4 rounds per minute.

Antitank Artillery: Total of 900 antitank guns, as follows: British 57 mm guns (six pounder), elevation -5/ + 15, range 8.9 km, 15 rounds per minute; 76.2 mm guns, (17 pounders) British, elevation -6/ + 16, 10.5 km range, 10 rounds per minute; M 67 American recoilless guns, 90mm, weighing 163 kg, 300 mm armor penetration; M4 O A2, 150 mm American recoilless guns, weighing 236 kg, 300 mm armor penetration; antitank missiles: According to the military balance, the Republic of South Africa has Enacs and SS 11.

Ground-Air Artillery: South Africa has an excellent antiaircraft cover.

Missiles: 18 Cactus batteries (South African), 8.5 km range. The system consists of three launch pads and one monitoring vehicle; 18 Short Brothers batteries (Great Britain), Tigercat, totaling 54 launchers and 500 missiles. The missile may be guided optically or by radar such as the Marconi ST 850. A frequently used combination is to connect two batteries through radar and a support battery with optical guidance. The speed of the missile is mach 0.9, with a 5 km range. These missile batteries were supplied by Jordan in 1974. Tigercats were shipped to Rhodesia (over a dozen).

Guns: 222 single barrel 20 mm Swiss guns of the 200 SGK Oerlikon type. This gun has antiaircraft capacity but can be used as infantry support for ground-to-ground use; 60 twin barrel 35 mm K63 guns, of Swiss manufacturing; 25 L7 40 mm guns, Swedish, and 15 307-inch British guns.

Communications

Communications materiel: In October 1977 the GEC (Marconi Telecommunication) sold South Africa M 18 (SPC) computers. **Telecommunications:** In December 1975 the Marconi GEC sold South Africa a long-range telecommunications system. The armored vehicles and the infantry are equipped with Racal radios.

Transportation

Light vehicles: British Land Rovers, Model 10-90, British Mini Moke BMC, American Jeeps, Models DJ 5 and M 38, and Japanese Toyotas.

Trucks: Brazilian Engesa EE 15.5 tons. Hauling capacity, 2.5 tons; Engesa EE 25.6 tons. Hauling capacity, 6 tons; Ford Thomas trader 75/AWD, American; Bedford RLD 4.4 tons, British. Hauling capacity, 4 tons; Magirus Deutz, German, Model M 178 D 5 AL. Weight, 7.4 tons. Hauling capacity, 7 tons; Magirus Deutz, German, Model A 7500.

South African Heavy Armament Requirements

To begin with, South Africa must maintain all material described so far. Thus, in June 1975 it had to purchase motors and spare parts for its Centurion tanks. On the other hand, it must renovate this equipment. Thus, in the case of armored vehicles, some press sources such as the periodical

ARMIES AND WEAPONS, mentioned Israeli shipments of Soviet armored vehicles captured in 1967 and 1973 before South Africa could receive M 113 armored vehicles. These vehicles will probably be delivered in their Camillo Italian version, manufactured by the Italian company OTO Melara.

As to self-propelled guns, it appears, again according to the magazine ARMIES AND WEAPONS, that the South African army may have chosen the M 109. In all probability, this solution would pose political problems. Actually, the OTO Melara is licensed to produce only the 155 mm gun, and it is doubtful that it would be able to obtain, therefore, the authorization to export the other components. Therefore, an intermediary solution would be to convert the Sherman into L 33 by equipping them with a 155 mm M 68 gun of Israeli design (based on the Finnish Tompella), in a fully armored enclosure. A variant is equally possible by installing on those same Shermans a 160 mm howitzer of the M 66 type (of Israeli design, manufactured by Soltom-Israel).

Finally, as far as the purchase of modern tanks is concerned, it appears that the choice will fall on the Israeli Merkava tanks, designed and manufactured by the IMI (Israel Military Industries) company. These 900 hp 50-ton tanks are equipped with a 105 mm gun and two 7.62 mm machine guns. Nevertheless, it would be possible to convert the South African Centurions into Mk 10 by replacing the current gun with a 150 mm/51 L7 A2 Vickers gun as was done by the Israelis without equally increasing the amount of munitions (up to 70 rounds), and by equipping them with a Browning 12.7 mm machine gun.

The Multiracial Composition of the South African Army

Conditions for the Multiracial Structure: Until 1973 colored South Africans could not do regular military service. They could serve only as volunteers and exclusively in auxiliary non-fighting units. Furthermore, they had no right to bear arms. In 1973, however, the shortage of personnel led the government to train special contingents consisting of Africans, colored, and Indians. Two-year military service is planned for the colored and the Indians five years from now. Let us recall that colored South Africans cannot serve in the commandoes or the special police force, even though they account for close to half of the entire police force even though they account for close to half of the entire police force (19,000).

Finally, in Namibia, black soldiers enjoy the same comforts and danger pay as the whites. Nevertheless, their basic pay is only 60 percent of the latter. The colored soldiers could be promoted to officer ranks, in which case they enjoy the same military privileges as white officers.

South African Units: The colored may join the South African Cape Corps. A battalion of 515 black volunteers (the 21st) has just been raised. It is based in Lenz. Promotion possibilities exist. Furthermore, the men have free medical care, 30 years of annual leave, and retirement at 60. This is the only black unit of the 20,000 member Permanent Force. Nevertheless, the

establishment of four other battalions of this kind is planned. All in all, blacks account for 1.3 percent of the defense forces.

Black Units in Namibia: There are six black battalions in Namibia, each consisting exclusively of a specific ethnic group (Herrero, Ovambo, Bushimans, and mixed). Such colored units account for 20 percent of the South African force in Namibian operational zones, or a total of 2,100 men. These zones are located mainly in Ovamboland and the Caprivi Strip. As an integral part of the South Africa Defense Force, they seem to be destined to become the nucleus of the armed forces which will be established in this territory on the basis of an eventual internal settlement.

Thus, to sum it up, the South African army, fully mobilized, would total 350,000 men (Permanent Forces, Citizen Force, Commandoes, and Police). It has 2,280 armored cars, 850 armored personnel carriers, 50 tank support armed vehicles, 246 medium tanks and 90 light tanks, or a total of 3,516 vehicles as well as 65 self-propelling guns, and 1,625 guns of all calibers and all purposes, totaling 1,690 guns.

The South African Navy

Personnel

The navy has a personnel of 5,500, 1,500 of whom are conscripts. The Citizen Force has 10,500 reserves. Unlike the other two arms, the navy has no commandoes. The colored may enlist in the navy where they are assigned, as far as sailing personnel is concerned, to the Protea, a survey ship. Personnel of Asian origin may be assigned to the Indian Corps in Durban.

The Structures

Command:

The South African navy is headed by a general command which has a chief of general staff under its orders. Furthermore, the navy is divided into four technical directorates: training, administration, supply and chandlery, and technical services.

The navy general staff has moved its general quarters from Simonstown to Pretoria. A new aviation-navy combined general staff has been established in Silvermine in the Cape Peninsula. All information gained by the surveillance and control of the Cape route navigation, organized some 10 years ago by Plessey, is transmitted to that center. Such traffic is considerable: Every day the Mozambique Channel is crossed by 20 oil tankers and 13 freighters, while 18 tankers and 28 freighters pass by the Cape of Good Hope, carrying 75 percent of European and 25 percent of United States oil supplies. This surveillance system is particularly well developed. It includes several substations located as far as Walvis Bay. Furthermore, a

terminal of the Advokaat antiaircraft defense system ends at Silvermine. It was built with the help of the German companies AAG Telefunken (mainly), and Siemens.

Schools:

The Military Academy and the Naval School are located in Saldanha Bay. They sail the HDML 1204 (Harbor Defense Motor Launch), displacing 54 tons, propelled by two diesel eight cylinder engines, developing 11 knots, used for the training of the cadets. The naval college is located in Gordon Bay. It has a training vessel, the "Navigator 75," propelled by two diesel Foden engines, developing 9.5 knots.

Main Bases:

East London, Walvis Bay, Cape Town, Saldanha Bay, Port Elizabeth, and Durban. The last three have big repair and maintenance facilities.

Cape Port has been considerably expanded and, currently, is the biggest and best equipped African port. However, it is essentially Simonstown which is the biggest South African naval base. On the basis of an exchange of letters known as the Simonstown Accord, of 1955, MacMillan's conservative government transferred the Simonstown naval base and dockyard to the Republic of South Africa. The latter promised, in turn, that the United Kingdom and its allies will be allowed to use the base in peace or wartime, even in the case of a conflict in which South Africa would not be involved. In June 1975 the Wilson labor cabinet denounced the Simonstown agreement. The Simonstown dockyard, located 40 km away from the Cape, renovated the President-class frigates between 1962 and 1964. Plans call for tripling the handling capacity of the yards and modernizing the machine workshops which will be expanded.

Repair and docking capacities will be considerably increased. A large complex for submarine repairs has been built as well as a training center. As of the end of 1979 the base will be able to handle 13 rather than 7 submarines, including even the biggest nuclear submarines. The current facilities for the dry docking of submarines for subsequent repairs will be raised from 2,000 to 3,000 tons. They will be doubled with the construction of a second complex whose capacity has not been determined yet.

The new base of Simonstown SAS (Sudd Afrikaanse Skip) in Drammaderis was opened in 1972. It includes offices, housing, and an operations center located along an elevator for raising the ships, capable of dry docking all vessels with the exception of the 12,000 ton Tafelberg, a fuel supply ship. Finally, the number of frigate moorings will be increased from 8 to 24, thus enabling the Simonstown base to handle over 50 navy ships following the completion of the various projects.

Equipment of the South African Navy

The destroyer Jan van Riebeck, W class. British: launched in 1943, 2,900 tons, developing a speed of 36 knots with 2 Parson engines. Its range of action at 14 knots is 3,620 miles; crew: 192 men; armaments: four 102 mm guns, two turrets and two 40 mm guns; antisubmarine weapons: two torpedo tubes (six torpedoes) Mk 32.2DCT and two depth charge launchers; two West-land Wasp helicopters.

Three frigates President-class: President Kruger, commissioned in 1960; President Pretorius, commissioned in 1962; and President Steyn, commissioned in 1961, 2,800 tons, developing a speed of 30 knots. Range of action: 450 miles at 12 knots. Armaments: two twin-barrel 115 mm guns, two Bofors 40 mm guns, three torpedo tubes (6 Mk 32 torpedoes) and one Wash helicopter.

The three frigates will be substantially modified. This will enable them to remain in active service through the 1980. A Selenia Aspide missile system is being installed aboard the frigates. The missile has antiaircraft and antimissile capacity. It is coupled with a Selenia Orion search radar which can spot targets at a distance in excess of 35 km. It can also spot low altitude flying missiles of a 0.5 square meter surface, and eight second reaction time. Using the same antenna as the Orion, the Selenia Sirio radar allows the continuous lighting of the target. A new antisubmarine helicopter seems to have replaced the old Wasps, the A 109, new model.

Three Daphne class submarines: The Emily Hobhouse, commissioned in 1969; the Maria van Riebeck, commissioned in 1969; and the Johanna van der Merwe, commissioned in 1970. Displacement: 850 tons at sea level, 1,050 tons under water. Motors: diesel electric SEMT Pielstick. Speed: 16 knots on the surface and immersed. Range: 4,500 miles at 5 knots. Crew: 47. Armaments: 12 550 mm tubes (eight forward and four aft). The submarines were modernized. Each of them was out of commission for 14 months. It appears that a new sonar has been installed, of the same type as those of the Sauro class Italian submarines.

Six Reshef-class missile launches: Displacement, 430 tons; motors, four diesel Mayback; speed, 32 knots; range, 1,500 miles at 30 knots and 4,000 miles at low speed; crew, 45.

Three of these launches, built at the Haifa Naval Dockyards, commissioned in 1978, carried out their test runs in Tel Aviv with South African crews in training, and have already been integrated within the South African navy. Their armament consists of two Gabriel Mk 2 missiles with Selenia guidance systems and two 76 mm guns. Yet, three other launches built in Durban do not seem to have been commissioned yet.

Six missile launches of the Dvora type: displacement, 35 tons; speed, 50 knots; crew, 9; armaments, two Gabriel Mk 2 missiles, two 20 mm guns, and two Point 50, 12.7 mm machine guns.

One Jim Fouche class launch. The South Africans have announced the launching of a missile launch of entirely South African design and manufacturing for the middle of 1979. Nevertheless, its characteristics remain unknown.

Five former British gunboats (Ford class): Gelderland, Haerlem, Nautilus, Oosterland, and Reijger, all five commissioned between 1954 and 1958. Displacement, 160 tons; motors, two diesel Davey; speed, 18 knots; armaments: all equipped with two 40 mm guns, but the Oosterland and Reijger alone have antisubmarine weapons (2 DCT).

Nineteen coastal mine sweepers, British class: Durban, Johannesburg, Kaapstad, Kimberly, Rooselbay, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Walvis Bay, and Windhoek. These vessels were commissioned between 1957 and 1959. Displacement, 42 tons; speed, 15 knots; range, 2,300 miles at 13 knots; armament: one 40 mm Bofors gun and two 20 mm guns. Some of these vessels are used currently as coastal patrol boats.

Survey ship: The Protea, commissioned in 1971, displacing 2,800 tons at a speed of 16 knots. This ship, reinforced for purposes of sailing through ice, could carry a helicopter; the Haerlem, a Ford class ship; a survey and transport ship is construction. It will be used mainly for missions in the Antarctica where South Africa has important scientific bases. It will have a displacement of 1,500 tons.

One replenishment vessel, the Tafelberg. This tanker, commissioned in 1958, displacing 19,000 tons, was converted into a high-seas petroleum supply ship in 1965. It can accommodate helicopters.

There are nine other various ships (tugs and torpedo recovery vessels).

The navy reserves total 11,000 men. Equipment: One Jan van Riebeck class destroyer, the Simon van der Stel; two Loch class British frigates, commissioned in 1944, the Good Hope and Transvaal; displacement, 2,500 tons; speed, 19 knots; range, 9,500 miles at 12 knots; crew: 165; armaments: two 102 mm guns (one twin turret), two 40 mm Bofors guns (6 on the Transvaal) and four 3-pounder guns on the Good Hope; six antisubmarine howitzers of the squid type. The Good Hope was recently converted into a training ship for submarine personnel in Simonstown, and one British frigate of the Algerine class, the Pietermaritzburg, displacing 1,350 tons at a speed of 16 knots. It has a 5,500 mile range at 10 knots and has a crew of 115. It is armed with two 102 mm guns (twin turret) and one DCT antisubmarine howitzer. This vessel was converted into a training ship in 1962.

We must exclude from these reserves the Natal frigate of the Good Hope class, sunk in September 1972 as target ship, as well as the Vrystaat, an old British ship of the Cape 15, commissioned in 194 , and sunk in April 1976. Finally, the merchant marine is quite substantial, for it numbers some 275 ships totaling 477,011 tons.

Navy Air Force

In 1957 the maritime command received Avro Shackelton MR Mk 3, used in naval reconnaissance. They develop a maximum speed of 152 knots with a maximum range of 2,520 miles. They are powered by five Rolls Royce Griffon 57 A piston engines. The aircraft are maintained by Squadron No 35 at the DF Malan base in Cape Town. Their aging presents severe problems. The radar and counter-action systems of these naval reconnaissance airplanes have become substantially obsolete. The SAAF (South African Air Force) had to carry out a modernization program using the Ysterplaat (Naval Air Force Base) technicians. Each almost collapsed airplane had to be virtually re-built from scratch. The changes made were to allow the airplanes to remain operational through 1985.

Coastal patrol and fish surveillance is carried out by 18 Piaggio P 166 S Albatrosse, in a specially developed version based on South African requirements. They are equipped with spotting radar and various maritime control instruments. The Albatrosse were delivered in two lots of nine units each in 1969 and in 1973-1974. They constitute Squadron No 27, based in the Ysterplaat Air Station.

The Westland Wasp helicopters of Squadron No 22 operate from the South African frigates President Kruger, President Pretorius, and President Steyn, as well as from the destroyers Jan van Riebeck and Simon van der Stel. Their characteristics are the following: Speed, 105 knots; range, 234 miles; motors, Rolls Royce British Nimbus 503; armaments: two Mk 44 torpedoes.

Four helicopters were delivered in 1966 and six other between 1966 and 1973. Half of them having been lost as the result of accidents, an order for seven helicopters was placed; six of them have already been delivered, while the seventh was embargoed by the Wilson government in 1975.

Finally, on 1 November 1969 the South African navy assumed control over the Langebaan Base of the South African Air Force Maritime Group, a base which thus becomes the SAS Sea Rescue Base (SAS Flamingo), whose mission is sea rescue. Assigned to this base are either Albatrosse Piaggio P 166 S or helicopters.

The South African Air Force

Personnel

The air force has a manpower of 11,000, 5,000 of whom are conscripts. There are 25,000 reserves. Private airplanes are grouped in 13 Air Commando Squadrons and are manned by 20,000 men.

The Structures

Command:

The general headquarters of the air force is in Pretoria. There are four operational commands: strike command, light aircraft command, air transport command, and maritime command which, even though under navy command, remains thoroughly integrated within the SAAF (South African Air Force), for logistic and training reasons.

Air Defense:

It was organized on the basis of the Advokaat plan. The development of this air defense, essentially carried out by the AEG Telefunken company, with the participation of Siemens, has been recently completed. All South African radar systems were integrated within a system which links them with antiaircraft batteries of guns or Cactus missiles and Short Brothers Tiger-cat, as well as to all South African bases, particularly those of the Mirage F 1 CZ interceptors and Mirage III CZ and, on an accessory basis, Sabre Mk 6.

Schools:

The first school for combat aviation is at Laangebaanweg. The next is the more important one in Dunottar. Advance training is given in Pietersburg Squadron No 85. Finally, in the respective squadrons the Active Citizen Force Reserves undergo frequent training.

The advanced training school for air transport is in Bloemspuit.

The advanced training school for helicopters is in Ysterplaat.

South African Air Force Equipment

Thirty Mirage F 1 AZ fighter/bombers (32 had been delivered but two have been lost since the beginning of 1979); the South African versions are identified with the letter "Z" like Zoulou;

Fifteen Mirages F 1 CZ interceptors (one lost in February 1979);

Sixteen Mirages CZ interceptors;

Sixteen Mirages EZ (fighter/bomber);

Four Mirage III RZ (reconnaissance);

Four Mirages III R2Z (reconnaissance);

Three Mirages DZ;

10 Mirages D2Z;

3 Mirages BZ.

The last 16 airplanes are with twin seats and are used as trainers. It appears, therefore, that of the 56 Mirage III acquired since 1963 about 10 may have been lost;

- 8 Hawker Siddeley Aircraft Buccaneer S50 ground strike airplanes (out of an order of 16 aircraft delivered in 1965);

- 6 Canberra B (1) 12 bombers, delivered by the BAC in 1962;

- 3 Canberra T4 bombers, old rebuilt airplanes used for training;

- 12 Canadair Sabre CL 13 Mk 6, remaining of an order of 34 delivered in 1956 (five additional airplanes were delivered between 1957 and 1961 to compensate for the losses). These airplanes are essentially used for training purposes;

- 30 De Havilland Vampire FB/9 and T 55, used for training;

- 16 MB 326 M Aermacchi, delivered in 1967;

- 150 Impala 1 (South African version of the Aermacchi MB 326 M, built under license from 1968 to 1975), twin seat, for training and light strike purposes;

- 22 MB 326 K, delivered in 1974-1975;

- 100 Impala II (South African version of the preceding airplane, built under license from 1974 to 1979);

- 120 Rockwell Harvard T 6 G, II A and III for training and antiguerrilla warfare;

- 40 Aermacchi AM 3 C Boscock;

- 40 Atlas C 4 M Kudu;

- 20 Cessna 185 A/D/E.

All these airplanes could carry out two different missions: transportation of supplies and liaison on the one hand, and, on the other, may be armed for antiguerrilla warfare;

- 9 Transall C 160 Z. Mission: heavy long distance hauling;

- 7 Lockheed Hercules C 130 B, delivered in 1963. In 1975 they were modernized through purchases in the United States of new navigation equipment. Purpose: heavy transport over very long distances;

- 4 Hawker Siddeley Aircraft, delivered in 1963. Purpose: government transport;
- 1 Vickers Viscount 781 (same purpose);
- 5 MacDonnell Douglas DC 4, previously used by the SAA (South African Airways);
- 25 MacDonnell Douglas C 47 (the military version of the DC 3) remaining out of a total of 30 delivered in 1955. They perform servicing assignments for the air force and haul targets;
- 7 Fairchild Swearingen Merlin IV A, whose main purpose is to carry VIPs;
- Helicopters: 142, two of which Alouette II, 67 Alouette III, 59 Puma SA 330, and 14 SA 321 L Super Frelon.

Fully mobilized, the SAAF has, therefore, 56,000 men (reserves and commandoes included), 111 first line airplanes (Mirage and Buccaneer), 51 second line airplanes (Vampire, Canberra, Sabre), 288 light strike airplanes (MB 326, Impala), 220 propeller driven antiguerrilla airplanes (T6, AM 3C, C4M, and Cessna 185), 57 transport airplanes and 150 helicopters, or a total of 867 flying engines. Added to them are the aircraft of foreign companies which could be requisitioned, or 150 aircraft, 45 of which operated by the SAA, as well as private airplanes which could be piloted by commandoes, or 150 aircraft.

Armaments: The SAAF has Sidewinder missiles. Two hundred of these missiles were supplied by Philco Ford in 1956 for the Sabre. It also air-to-air R 530 missiles, and air-to-ground A-S 20 and A-S 30 missiles. The development of the air-to-air missile, undertaken in the 1960's, has been carried out and the production of the missile has been undertaken. Its code name is Whiplash.

Operational Deployment of the South African Air Force

Combat Aircraft: Most of the combat aircraft is based in the Transvaal, the northern frontier, facing Mozambique and Rhodesia-Zimbabwe. Thus, the big Hoedspruit base, near Mozambique, begun in 1977, was completed in July 1978.

The following are based in the large Waterkloof Air Base, near Pretoria: Squadron No 3 consisting of Mirage F 1 CZ interceptors and Mirage III EZ; Squadron No 2, with Mirage III RZ, R2Z and BZ; Squadron No 4 of the Citizen Force with Impala 1; Squadron No 22, with Canberra B 1 Mk 12; and Squadron No 24 with Buccaneer S 50.

The following are deployed in Pietersburg, the base for the north of the Republic of South Africa: The 85th Squadron of the Advanced Training School with Sabre, released from the first fighter squadron after modernization

(the 85th Squadron also includes Mirage III C, D2Z, and a few DZ, EZ, and R2Z); the 1st Squadron: After releasing the Sabre and waiting for F 1 AZ, the squadron consisted of Impala 1, subsequently given to the 6th Squadron, and then Impala 2, since then transferred to the active Citizen Force.

The following are deployed in Durban: The 5th Squadron of the Citizen Force with Impala I and II (actually, most Impala 2 are used by the five out of six Citizen Force Squadrons, with a twin mission: antiguerrilla warfare and training. The Citizen Force also operates on the basis of the mixed flotilla of twin-seat airplanes Impala I and single-seat Impala II. These squadrons, therefore, have given their old Harvard to the reserve, the last being No 7 in 1978) and Squadron No 43, set up for the Cessna 185 released by the 41st Squadron after it received AM 3 C Boscock. Probably they will soon be replaced by the Kuder, the Cessna having been put in reserve.

Squadron No 6 of the Citizen Force, equipped with Impala I and II, is in Port Elizabeth.

Squadron No 49 of the Citizen Force, equipped with AM 3 C Boscock, is in Bloemspruit (Bloemfontein).

Based in Potchefstroom (south of Johannesburg): Squadron No 42 of the Permanent Force using AM 3 C Boscock, and Squadron No 11 equipped with L4M Kuder, replacing the Cessna for which this squadron had been created, after Squadron No 42 received the Boscock.

The Flying Training School with Impala I and II is in Langebaanweg (north of Cape Town).

The Flying Training School, previously the Central Flying School, in Durottar is equipped with Impala I and II.

Transport Airplanes: Squadron No 28 is in Waterkloof, consisting of Lockheed C 130 B Hercules and C 160 Z Transall.

Located in Swatrkops (near Pretoria): Squadron No 21 equipped with 4 HS 125, known in the SAAF as Mercurius, one Vickers Viscount 78, and six Merlin Swearinge IVA, and Squadron No 4 which uses Douglas C 47 Dakota and five DC 4, used by the Citizen Force and the Permanent Force.

Squadron No 25 equipped with Douglas C 47 Dakota is based in Ysterplaat.

Squadron No 86 is the advanced training school (formerly a unit for multi-aircraft conversion) is in Bloemspruit. It has C 47.

Helicopters: The following are based in Bloemspruit: Squadron No 6, equipped with Alouette III, and Squadron No 17, using Alouette III, which act as flights if necessary.

The following are located in Swartkop: Squadron No 15, using SA 321 L Super Frelon; Squadron No 17, represented by a permanent flight, and Squadron No 19 also represented by flight A equipped with SA 330.

Squadron No 9 using SA 330 minus flight B is in Durban.

A small detachment of Alouette III from Squadron No 16 is in Port Elizabeth.

At Ysterplaat, Squadron No 87, consisting of Alouette III, is the advanced training school.

Other air fields of lesser importance may be noted in Rooskop, Lyttleton, Genmister, Grungsfeld, and Saldanha.

Finally, should a crisis break out, the SAAF airplanes would be able to make use of more than a hundred civilian airports, more or less equipped as take-off areas. Nevertheless, the private airplanes piloted by the commandoes, which could be requisitioned for liaison, support, or observation purposes, are located in civilian airports. They would become squadrons Nos 100 to 112.

The Future of the SAAF

First of all, the fact that France observes the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, poses severe problems as far as spare parts are concerned. Thus, it appears that the operational capacity of F12 has been considerably lowered. Four F 1 reportedly crashed in February-March 1979. Furthermore, the obsolescence and the small number of airplanes of some categories such as fighter-bombers, transport, or helicopters, occasionally reach the breaking point. For this reason, the SAAF is forced to extend the service life of its Sabre, Vampire, and Canberra and C 47.

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